FBIS DAILY REPORT

# CONTENTS

*Eastern Europe*

*Vol II No 154* *8 August 1984*

ALBANIA

Less Isolation: More Albanians Make Trips Abroad B 1
[Von Kohl in Vienna DIE PRESSE 1 Aug]
District AWP Committees Inform Hoxha of Harvest B 2
[ZERI I POPULLIT]

BULGARIA

WASHINGTON POST Reveals Doubts in Agca Trial C 1
Joint Cooperation Talks With Tanzania Held C 2
Session Opens C 2
Filipov, Kubadinski Attend C 2
Zhivkov Receives Ministers C 3
Ginev Holds Talks With Iranian Trade Delegation C 3

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Criticism of U.S. Coverage, Handling of Olympics D 1
[Commentary]
Foreign Students Visit; Czechoslovaks Go Abroad D 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 4 Aug]
Briefs: Satellite TV Linkage; D 2
New Danish Ambassador;
Indian Envoy Leaving Post;
Cuban Envoy Ends Mission;
Trade Minister Returns From Cuba

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Stoph Greets Population Congress in Mexico City E 1
Hager Receives Israeli Communist Party Official E 1
Dohlus Visits Congo; Praises Party's Success E 2
Addresses PCT Congress E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 30 Jul]
Honecker Sends Message E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 27 Jul]
Greets Party Chairman E 5
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Aug]
Briefs: Venezuelan Ambassador Departs; E 5
Ambassador to Tanzania;
University Delegation in Iran

HUNGARY

Development of FRG-GDR Ties Can Strengthen Peace F 1
[Bochkor in MAGYARORSZAG No 32 5 Aug]
Luanda Ship Bombings Aim To Disrupt Food Supply F 4
[Nagy in NEPSZABADSAG 4 Aug]
Deputy Finance Minister Interviewed on Inflation F 5
[Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU 2 Aug]

Operation of New Economic Organizations Reviewed F 6
[NEPSZABADSAG 2 Aug]

POLAND

Urban Comments on Normalizing U.S. Relations G 1
U.S. Action Viewed as Positive G 2
Reagan Uses Olympics for Political Purposes G 3
[Broniarek in TRYBUNA LUDU 4/5 Aug]
FRG Continues Revanchist Claims Against Neighbors G 4
[Lulinski in TRYBUNA LUDU 4/5 Aug]
Delegate Addresses UNIDO Conference 6 August G 6
Urban on Austrian Relations, Domestic Issues G 6
[Vienna DIE PRESSE 7 Aug]
Thai Parliamentarian Delegation Concludes Visit G 7
Cooperation Commission Assesses Trade Goals G 8
[TRYBUNA LUDU 3 Aug]
Former KOR Leader Released From Prison 7 Aug [AFP] G 10
Glemp Comments on Amnesty, Meets Walesa G 10
[Vatican City]
Officials' Press Conference on Amnesty Issues C 10
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 3 Aug]
Bednarski on Intelligentsia's Role in Society G 14
[TRYBUNA LUDU 4/5 Aug]
Briefs: New Burmese Ambassador G 16

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Receives Dominican CP Leader H 1
Olteanu Congratulates PRC Defense Minister H 2
Navy Day Celebrates 'Dynamic Development' H 2
Briefs: Ambassadorial Changes; Iraqi Embassy Reception; Agricultural Agreement With Italy H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

62 Percent Inflation Due to Agreement-Breaking I 1
[Rajkovic in BORBA 3 Aug]
Papal Letter Ignores Sociopolitical Reality I 1
[Vujatovic in BORBA 3 Aug]
FRG-GDR Rapprochement Linked to Bloc Relations I 2
Right to Independent Policy [Sundic] I 2
Helsinki Spirit Among Germans I 3
[Teslic in BORBA 4/5 Aug]
Differences in Style of Allies I 5
[Stosic in POLITIKA 6 Aug]
Mubarak, 'Abd al-Majid Continue Visit in Brioni I 6
Meet With Counterparts I 6
Mubarak Makes Statement [MENA] I 6
Talks Fruitful, Useful [MENA] I 7
Closing Meeting Held I 7
Sukovic Discusses Third World Debts in Venezuela I 7
[BORBA 6 Aug]

LESS ISOLATION: MORE ALBANIANS MAKE TRIPS ABROAD

AU021709 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 1 Aug 84 p 3

[Report by DIE PRESSE's SFRY correspondent Christine von Kohl: "A Touch of the Big World; Albania's Leadership Is Very Slowly Opening the Door to the West"]

[Excerpts] Tirana -- How isolated is Albania? Official interlocutors in Albania claim that they and their country are not "isolated"; they merely "do not want to have any contact with enemies." If one asks who the enemies are, the answer is invariably: "The United States and the Soviet Union." From the Western point of view Albania's isolation is a fact, primarily because the ordinary Albanian cannot leave the country, nor can an ordinary individual tourist visit Albania. Nevertheless, it cannot be overlooked that in a year more Albanians officially make trips abroad and more foreigners -- travel groups, businessmen, journalists, or diplomats -- visit the country than is generally assumed.

There do not seem to be any statistics. Over 100 Albanian students are enrolled at European universities, mainly in France and Scandinavia; two young musicians have been sent to Paris and one to Vienna for top-quality training. Albanian technicians and engineers are being trained in Western factories to learn modern technology, and Western instructors supervise putting into operation and maintaining technical equipment exported to Albania. This year for the first time a small collection of "Dutch and Italian Masters" is being shown at the Tirana Modern Art Gallery next to the Dajti Hotel. While the gallery normally shows only works of Albanian artists in "socialist-revolutionary" style, domestic visitors, primarily school children and factory groups from all over the country, can now see a Rembrandt, a Titian and other, though hardly important, West European works: still lifes, portraits of princes and patricians, and landscapes.

There are at present nine theaters in the whole of the country. In a reception room of the Tirana theater, a talk develops in which seven members of the theater participate. The two directors, Vjoleta Lugo and Muharem Shtylla, declared that the foremost goal of the theater is to achieve a "national countenance" and to develop a specific Albanian dramaturgy. They are endeavoring to portray "everyday life," and the Stanislavskiy tradition is being fostered. The repertoire, including that of puppet theaters, consists primarily of Albanian plays of national and ideological character that are designed to promote the "love of the fatherland and the party," or deal with historical subjects, including legends. In addition, classics such as Shakespeare, Schiller, Moliere, and Goldoni are played, and some modern authors such as Priestley and Brecht. Books for the fifth to eighth grades in school also include -- among 65 contributions mostly from the Albanian literature (from Frasheri to Kadare) -- Victor Hugo, Jack London, Berthold Brecht, J.B. Priestley, Edmondo de Amicis, Maxim Gorkiy and Hans Christian Anderson.

Albanian emigres, still from the precommunist era, frequently visit their relatives in the old homeland. By accident we talked with such a family in the little town of Korca, near the Greek border at Prespa Lake. The grandmother, this time with a grandchild born in the United States, was visiting for the fifth time since the end of the war. Radio programs from Italy and Greece can apparently -- as far as a visitor gets to know -- be heard without major interference. The same applies presumably to Greek television programs, which could be seen at the Saranta Hotel.

In the northern Albanian city of Shkoder, however, both radio programs and television broadcasts from neighboring Yugoslavia were so thoroughly "jammed" as to be virtually unintelligible.

One could add many more examples to all these: Albanian participation in international exhibits, competitions for cartoons and drawings, film festivals, sports events, and so forth. All this proves that the "isolation" in actual fact is not as total as it sometimes appears to us in the West. The country's political leadership obviously "permits" the window to the world to be opened a tiny crack, so that from time to time a "touch of the outside world" reaches the Albanians in their country. What the unofficial Albanians think of this dosage, however, is something that remains concealed to a visitor who does not speak the language and cannot mix with the people unaccompanied.

DISTRICT AWP COMMITTEES INFORM HOXHA OF HARVEST

AU031752 [Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 28 July carries on page 1 an 800-word letter addressed to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, from the Shkoder District AWP Committee Plenum, reporting on the wheat harvesting results. The letter informs Enver Hoxha that the district's wheat plan has been exceeded by 7,000 quintals, that the average yield was 31.3 quintals per hectare, and that the wheat delivery plan has been fulfilled 110 percent. Compared with 1980 the average wheat yield per hectare increased by 9 quintals. A number of single cooperatives and sectors report wheat yields in the region of 44-50 quintals per hectare.

ZERI I POPULLIT on 29 July publishes, also on page 1, a 750-word letter to Enver Hoxha from the Lezhe District AWP Committee, informing him that the wheat production and delivery plan has been fulfilled 100 percent. The district's average yield was 37.6 quintals per hectare, while some cooperatives and sectors averaged yields of 45 and even 54 quintals per hectare.

Another 800-word letter addressed to Enver Hoxha from the Elbasan District AWP Committee, published on page 1 in ZERI I POPULLIT on 31 July, informs the first secretary that the wheat production plan for the current year was fulfilled, and that the production plan for the first 4 years of the current 5-year period was also fulfilled, the latter by 103 percent. In the four cooperatives in the district, which are included in the "high intensification" zone, yields exceeded those planned by 8 quintals per hectare. Some sectors attained yield of 55-60 quintals per hectare.

The Berat District AWP Committee informs Enver Hoxha in a 1,000-word letter published on page 1 in ZERI I POPULLIT on 2 August that with the fulfillment of the wheat production plan for the current year, the plan for the 4 years of the current 5-year period has been fulfilled 101.2 percent. Average yields in the zone of high intensification were 50 quintals per hectare, while the cooperative of Lapardha, which is included in this zone, attained an average yield of 62 quintals per hectare.

WASHINGTON POST REVEALS DOUBTS IN AGCA TRIAL

AU070938 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] New York, August 7 (BTA) -- THE WASHINGTON POST published an extensive article whose author, Michael Dobbs, follows the "blind sides" in the secret final report of the Italian prosecutor Antonio Albano on the "Bulgarian connection" in the papal attempt. Based not on his own conclusions but on interviews with prosecution and defense sources, Dobbs reveals big cracks in this report which, getting in unknown ways into the hands of the discoverer of the "Bulgarian trial" Claire Sterling, has ceased to be secret from the moment it was filed in court in May.

The article reads in part that the lack of first hand evidence against the Bulgarian suspects -- apart from the testimony provided by the pope's would-be-assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca -- has led many magistrates and lawyers not directly involved with the case to conclude that it will be very difficult for the state to secure convictions in the event of a trial.

Quoting Italian investigators, Michael Dobbs emphasizes that so far no witnesses have been found who can testify that Agca ever met Sergey Antonov and the other two Bulgarians -- Todor Ayvazov and Zhelyu Vasilev.

Agca's repeated allegations that he was accompanied to St Peter's Square on the eve of the assassination attempt by the said Bulgarians are brought into question by the sworn evidence of an Italian customs official Maurizo Luchetta who told magistrates that Todor Ayvazov was with him in a different part of Rome around the time Agca said he was with him in the Vatican, the author stresses.

In the same argumentated manner he emphasizes that Agca has not been able to communicate intelligently with Antonov, and stresses: the prosecution has been unable to find witnesses to testify that he (Antonov) did know English.

Michael Dobbs even refers to Albano himself who, the author writes, confirmed that the investigators did not possess eyewitness testimony or other direct evidence that Agca and the Bulgarians had actually met.

It is clear from the article that the prosecution now, like before, is hinged, first of all, on Agca's "testimony". This is the reason why the author deemed it necessary to produce again the numerous twists and turns, sometimes mutually exclusive statements of the terrorists, as well as the fact that the latter withdrew some of them himself.

The survey of WASHINGTON POST, writes Michael Dobbs, has shown that "the representatives of the Italian justiciary are divided over the legal strength of the prosecution arguments.

Some magistrates think that the state has a convincing case while conceding it might be difficult to make it stand in court. While real life is seldom organized as efficiently as the intricate crime tales of fiction, other magistrates find the plot described by Agca so amateurish that they express skepticism that the Bulgarian or any other secret service would have involved itself in it.

These words reveal that even the first ones, those who "think that the state has a convincing case," are torn by doubts and leave an open door for themselves to back out.

## JOINT COOPERATION TALKS WITH TANZANIA HELD

### Session Opens

AU061737 Sofia BTA in English 1653 GMT 6 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 6 (BTA) -- The tanning plant in Morogoro, the metal-working and woodworking machine plant in the town of Moshi, the agricultural implements and irrigational equipment plant, the brickworks in Kisarawe, the pottery works in Mbeya and Arusha: These are but a few of the enterprises, built with Bulgarian aid in Tanzania. That country's people calls them symbols of Bulgaro-Tanzanian friendship. Also indicative in this respect are the words of Mr Mustapha Nyanganyi, minister of state in the President's Office (regional and international cooperation). In his capacity of co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian committee for economic and techno-scientific cooperation, he attends the committee's seventh session, which opened today in the Golden Sands Resort. He told the session that "The United Republic of Tanzania puts high her economic relations with Bulgaria and nourishes great respect for and confidence in the Bulgarian engineering and foreign trade organisations and the specialists."

The Bulgarian co-chairman of the committee, Mr Pencho Kubadinski, Politburo member of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, analysed the results achieved so far in cooperation between Bulgaria and Tanzania and pointed out that it is based on a firmly established tradition. The two countries' first leaders, Mr Todor Zhivkov and Dr Julius Nyerere have made an especially tangible contribution to the promotion of these traditions. Another natural continuation of their fruitful meetings was the recently concluded official and friendly visit of the Bulgarian party and government delegation to Tanzania.

The seventh session of the committee will examine the present state of the economic, trade and techno-scientific contacts, it will map out concrete ways for their development in the coming years. The session is the first step in the implementation of the decisions laid down in the documents on cooperation, signed by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and by his Tanzanian counterpart Mr Salim Ahmed Salim.

### Filipov, Kubadinski Attend

AU070909 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] On 7 August Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received at the Golden Sands Resort Mustafa Nyanganyi, state minister on issues of regional and international cooperation at the Office of the Prime Minister, chairman of the Tanzanian side of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, as well as Tanzania's minister of industry and commerce, and Zanzibar's state minister. The guests are visiting Bulgaria in connection with the seventh session of the Bulgarian-Tanzanian Committee on Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The meeting was attended by Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the committee.

## Zhivkov Receives Ministers

AU071814 Sofia BTA in English 1755 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Varna, August 7 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Mustafa Nyanganyi, minister of state with the cabinet of the president of Tanzania on the issues of regional and international cooperation, who is chairman of the Tanzanian side of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian joint Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation; Mr Mohammad Fakki [name as received], minister of state of Zanzibar; and Mr Basil Mramba, minister of industries of Tanzania. The Tanzanian guests are in Bulgaria in connection with the current seventh session of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian joint Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his belief that the seventh session of the committee will be a new contribution to the process of broadening and deepening of the traditionally friendly relations between the two countries. Dwelling on the favourable prospects before Bulgaro-Tanzanian cooperation, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that Bulgaria will continue her efforts in contributing to the social progress of the people of Tanzania.

The leader of the Tanzanian delegation, Mr Mustafa Nyanganyi minister of state with the cabinet of the president of the issues of regional and international cooperation, delivered the greetings of Mr Julius Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania to Mr Todor Zhivkov. The Tanzanian minister expressed his admiration for the great achievements of Bulgaria in the construction of socialism.

Mr Pencho Kubadinski, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, who is also chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Tanzanian joint Committee for Economic and Scientific and Technological Cooperation was also present at the meeting which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

## GINEV HOLDS TALKS WITH IRANIAN TRADE DELEGATION

AU011808 Sofia BTA in English 1637 GMT 1 Aug 84

["Bulgaro-Iranian Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 1 (BTA) -- Good possibilities for extending the trade and economic cooperation of Bulgaria and Iran were revealed during the visit to Bulgaria of an Iranian trade delegation led by Mr Mojtaba Khosrowtaj deputy minister of trade. The delegation included 18 representatives of various ministries and foreign trade organisations.

Talks were held with a Bulgarian trade delegation led by Mr Atanas Ginev, deputy minister of foreign trade. Meetings were also held with heads of other ministries and foreign trade organisations, at which the possibilities for extending contacts in mechanical engineering, the chemical industry, agriculture and the production of consumer goods were discussed.

CRITICISM OF U.S. COVERAGE, HANDLING OF OLYMPICS

LD071331 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The second half of the XXIII Olympiad has begun, and problems are continuing. After the ceremonial opening, criticized for the excessive propagation of the American way of life, the organizers promised that in ensuing days everything would return to normal and sports would occupy the prime spot. True, only promises remained.

Daily reports from Los Angeles indicate something different. At a press conference given by the West German team, team head Hans Fallak said that he did not like the Americans using the games for promoting their own nationalism. This, he said, does not correspond to the Olympic spirit. Immediately, this fact was confirmed in a letter from the International Olympic Committee [IOC] Executive Committee, which contains a protest against the way in which the American ABC television company has reported the course of the Olympic Games.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, chairman of the IOC, pointed out in the letter that the ABC broadcasts exclusively focus on U.S. sportsmen, and often do not even mention medals won by other countries. At the same time, it requested Peter Ueberroth, chairman of the Los Angeles organization committee, to remedy the situation.

The IOC complaint expresses the view of the majority of foreign sportsmen and coaches. "I feel as if I were at U.S. championships and not at the Olympic Games," said (Sylvia Sweeney), Canadian basketball player. (David Sweet), the Australian walker, added that it looks as if these were exclusively U.S. games to which the rest of the world has merely been invited.

A number of complaints have also been lodged against referees in certain competitions.

This was most evident in women's gymnastics, where their lack of objectivity helped the home competitors. A number of sportsmen suffered.

Performances in a number of Olympic disciplines are a chapter of their own. Sports fans can only be satisfied with the men's swimming competitions. Certain track and cycling disciplines have also had a solid standard so far. Weight lifting is substandard, and the same applies to rowing and other sports. Once again, it has thus been shown what representatives of the socialist countries mean to world sports.

The U.S. press, radio, and television operates in terms of the Olympic medals won by the U.S. team. Overall, they conceal the fact that the value of the medals won is devalued by the nonparticipation of the top sportsmen from socialist countries. Instead of a sober look, exaggeration and self-praise prevail. This results in transparent chauvinism, which suits the Reagan administration in its election designs. From this stereotype, the voice of (Scott Austler), the well known U.S. journalist, in the Sunday commentary of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, rings true. He said that Washington's policy, which made it impossible for the sportsmen from the socialist countries to participate, has done enormous damage to the standard of the XXIII Summer Olympic Games. He recalls the atmosphere of the world athletics championship in Helsinki, the outstanding performaces of Jarmila Kratochvilova, and draws the readers' attention to the fact that Americans would not be able to rejoice so often at the successes of their competitors if all the best sportsmen competed in the sports arena.

## FOREIGN STUDENTS VISIT; CZECHOSLOVAKS GO ABROAD

AU071920 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- In the coming school year, up to 500 students from the developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America will begin their studies at Czechoslovak university-level schools. Approximately the same number of young people will be coming from the socialist countries, above all, from the USSR, the GDR, the SRV, and Laos. At the CSSR's university-level schools the young people from abroad study technology, economics, the arts, and medicine. Up to 150 students from the developing countries will be entering Czechoslovak secondary schools; they are most interested in schools teaching health care, construction, engineering, and agriculture. Several dozen applicants from the developing countries annually participate in vocational training and in short-term courses, above all, language courses. The CSSR is paying all expenditures connected with the studies of youth from the developing countries. The largest number of applicants is from Ethiopia and Afghanistan; the number of applicants from Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and other countries, almost 30, is smaller. This year almost 500 students from the CSSR will be leaving for university-level schools in the USSR, the GDR, and certain other European socialist countries. Several dozen young people from the CSSR are being sent every year for one-semester and short-term language courses not only to the socialist countries, but also to France, Great Britain, the United States, and other countries.

## BRIEFS

SATELLITE TV LINKAGE -- As of 1 August it will be possible to receive the central program of Soviet television, transmitted via the Statsionar 4 geostationary satellite, in Karlovy Vary, Bohemia. The construction of the transmitting facilities on the Three Crosses Hill, a new antenna system for receiving the satellite signals, and linking roads began in April 1984. The project cost Kcs3 million. (The Soviet television program can also be received in Prague.) [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

NEW DANISH AMBASSADOR -- Hans Jespersen, the new Danish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR, arrived on 26 July in Prague and was welcomed by Vilem Pardubsky, deputy head of diplomatic protocol in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

INDIAN ENVOY LEAVING POST -- Nedungottu Philip Alexander, India's ambassador to the CSSR, was received on 1 August by Jindrich Rehorek, the CSSR's deputy foreign minister, in connection with the conclusion of his ambassadorial mission. They discussed the present state of CSSR-Indian relations and assessed the possibilities for expanding them in all spheres of mutual interest. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

CUBAN ENVOY ENDS MISSION -- Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, received in Bratislava yesterday Guillermo Arrastio Fundora, consul general of the Republic of Cuba to Bratislava, in connection with the termination of his mission in the CSSR. [Excerpt] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 84 p 1 AU]

TRADE MINISTER RETURNS FROM CUBA -- Antonin Jakubik, Czech minister of trade, returned from Cuba on 1 August. While in Cuba he attended the opening of a Czechoslovak sales exhibition of consumer goods in Havana and negotiated further possibilities for expanding the consumer goods exchange between the CSSR and Cuba. [Summary] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Aug 84 p 2 AU]

STOPH GREETS POPULATION CONGRESS IN MEXICO CITY

LD071737 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Aug (ADN) -- "There is currently no more important task in international relations than to do everything to prevent the danger of a nuclear catastrophe and to secure a peaceful future for mankind." This is noted in a message of greetings from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the international UN population conference in Mexico City. The GDR agrees with forces aware of their responsibility that an urgent turn in international relations is necessary in view of the situation escalated by the most aggressive circles of imperialism. The international population conference could contribute to this by deepening friendly cooperation in the demographic area.

"The GDR guarantees the rights laid down in the Constitution, such as the right to work and a secure job, the right to education, the equality of women, the implementation of the basic rights of the young generation, and the right to a place of domicile," it says in the letter.

The GDR agrees with the frequently expressed view that the solution of the population problems in developing countries require gradual social and economic change. "Colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid are opposed to this, and the GDR works actively for their removal. That is why it supports the demands of the developing countries for a more just and democratic development of international economic relations and for the creation of a new international economic order," the message notes.

The GDR has always developed its relations with other states, especially with the countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America, on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs, and mutually beneficial relations. Sovereignty includes the right of states to implement their polices in the demographic field without outside interference and in the interest of the preservation of human dignity.

HAGAR RECEIVES ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD072047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Berlin, 7 Aug (ADN) -- The SED and the Communist Party of Israel [CPI] strongly demand the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the territories occupied since June 1967. This was stated in Berlin today by Kurt Hager, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat and Tawfiq Toubi, assistant general secretary of the CPI Central Committee.

The representatives of the two parties welcomed the new Soviet initiative for a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict. Such a settlement can only be realized through the collective efforts of all interested parties. An international Middle East conference under the aegis of the United Nations is the only proper way to reach a fundamental solution to this conflict which threatens world peace.

The politicians reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Palestinian people, the sole legitimate representative of which is the PLO, to self-determination and to the foundation of their own independent state in West Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The two parties favor an end to the state of war and the establishment of peace between the Arab states and Israel, and stress the right of all states in the region to a secure, independent existence and development.

Tawfiq Toubi reported on the assessment undertaken at the August session of the CPI Central Committee of the 23 July parliamentary elections. The results of these elections attest to a strengthening of the powers of chauvinism, racism and rightwing extremism. They reflect the deepening political, economic, and social crisis in Israeli society, which results from the continued policy of aggression and occupation of the ruling circles in Israel in the service of U.S. imperialism.

As Tawfiq Toubi stressed, the Israeli Communists will double their efforts to unite all Jewish and Arab forces for peace and democracy against the new dangers. The party is in favor of a fundamental change in the policy of the country in the interests of peace and democracy as well as of the defense of the rights of the working people and of equal rights for the Arab people of Israel.

The SED and the CPI express their determination to make an effective contribution to save mankind from plunging into a nuclear catastrophe. They will further develop and deepen their fraternal relations in the interest of further strengthening the unity and cohesion of the world communist movement.

## DOHLUS VISITS CONGO; PRAISES PARTY'S SUCCESS

### Addresses PCT Congress

AU311346 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Jul 84 p 6

[Report on address given by Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, at Third Congress of Congolese Labor Party in Brazzaville on 28 July]

[Text] On behalf of the SED Central Committee, its general secretary, Erich Honecker, and the over 2 million communists of the GDR, the head of the SED Central Committee delegation, Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, conveyed most cordial militant greetings to the Third Regular Congress of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT). He said:

The communists and all citizens of the GDR are pleased and satisfied with the great achievements which the Congolese people have accomplished under the leadership of the PCT, with Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee, at the head, in all fields of social life.

Thus the People's Republic of the Congo developed the most stable and successful period of its history. We regard these successes also as our successes, for they strengthen socialism and serve peace.

Further Successes on the Revolutionary Path

The SED is following with great sympathy and respect the great efforts of the PCT to overcome the colonial heritage expressed among other things in backwardness, economic disproportions, and underdevelopment, Horst Dohlus stressed. These efforts are given concrete expression in new enterprises, schools, hospitals, and supply institutions which testify to the successful policy and creativity of the liberated people's masses. With this policy, whose successful results were noted by the party congress, the PCT gained the confidence of the entire Congolese people.

The head of the SED delegation congratulated the PCT on these achievements and wholeheartedly wished it further successes on the revolutionary path which the party has entered with its foundation under the leadership of the dear, unforgotten Comrade Marien Alfred Ngoabi.

We are convinced, the speaker stressed, that the decisions of the third regular congress will make an essential contribution to this and will bring about new initiatives by the working people.

The congress is taking place at a time when the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO alarmingly complicate international relations with their adventurist confrontation and intensive armament policy and conjure up the danger of a nuclear catastrophe for the entire world by the deployment of new American first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

The declaration of large parts of the world as areas of American interest -- often thousands of kilometers from the United States -- the carrying out of brutal aggressions, as against Grenada, or the support of counterrevolutionary gangs by the CIA, as in Angola and Nicaragua, are extremely threatening to the national sovereignty of the peoples, their striving for freedom, independence, human dignity, and peace.

The consistent peace policy of the USSR and the other socialist states, which is actively supported by the peoples of all continents confirms all of peace-loving mankind in the hope that it will be possible to prevent a nuclear inferno on our globe.

The GDR is and will be ready to cooperate with all forces that regard the securing of peace and the prevention of a nuclear inferno as the most important task of our time and act accordingly.

Horst Dohlus continued: We are with you in condemning the aggressive policy of the Reagan administration and welcome the active support of the PCT and the People's Republic of the Congo for securing peace, as in the numerous declarations and manifestations at the conference of Central African peace movements that was held in Brazzaville in 1983.

Under the conditions of the South African racist regime's constant aggressive destabilization policy, which is supported in particular by the U.S. Administration, the independent states in southern Africa are making great efforts for peace and security in this region.

Solidarity in the Struggle Against Imperialism

The GDR supports all steps of the African states that are directed at securing a peaceful development in this region, the independence, territorial integrity, and national sovereignty, as well as at the further strengthening of the cooperation of the states and national liberation movements, the head of the SED delegation stated.

From the tribune of your party congress we reaffirm again:

The GDR is unshakably at the side of all independent African states in the south of the continent, at the side of the African National Congress and the South-West African People's Organization in the struggle against imperialism and racism, for the development of a life in peace, security, and independence.

Our party highly respects the movement of nonaligned states. Its anti-imperialist aims play a significant role in the struggle for peace, for a just system of international political and economic relations on equal terms. We support the demand of these states for changing the international economic relations on a democratic and just basis.

Just as last year when your party and country celebrated the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution, which opened the door to true independence, we will worthily celebrate the 35th anniversary of the GDR in October of this year.

The SED and the entire people of the GDR are proud of the results of the successful development of the first worker-peasant state on German soil. Through sacrificial work and in difficult class conflicts with imperialism, it became possible, based on the indestructible firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the community of socialist states, to develop the GDR as a politically stable, economically efficient, and internationally respected state. It is a reliable cornerstone of peace and socialism in Europe, Horst Dohlus stressed.

The GDR regards it as its most important commitment to do everything in its power that never again will a war emanate from German soil. This will remain the supreme principle of our policy also in the future.

Good Relations Between SED and PCT

The decisions of the 10th SED Congress are directed at guaranteeing political stability and dynamic economic growth in order to consistently continue the policy directed at the well-being of the people and the securing of peace.

At present the members of all classes and layers of our country are optimistically and resourcefully undertaking great efforts to make the 35th year of the GDR the most successful to date in our history. The knowledge that "the stronger socialism, the more secure peace," has seized all people in our country and mobilized them in their daily struggle for high performances to universally strengthen our worker-peasant power, to increase its economic and defense strength.

In conclusion, the head of the SED delegation expressed very cordial thanks on behalf of the SED Central Committee for the invitation to participate in the third regular congress and stated: We regard it as an expression of the long-standing and fruitful relations between our two parties.

The SED highly assesses these relations with the PCT and will also in the future undertake every effort to expand and further deepen them.

We wish all delegates health and creative vigor for the struggle to implement the decisions adopted here for the benefit of peace and the Congolese people.

Honecker Sends Message

AU301427 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings address signed by Erich Honecker, its general secretary, to the Third Regular Congress of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT]. The message reads as follows:

Dear comrades: The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal, militant greetings to the delegates of the Third Regular PCT Congress.

We are following with great attention and sympathy the struggle of the Congolese people, under the leadership of the PCT, to further strengthen national independence, to achieve peace, and social progress.

In view of the policy of intensive armament and confrontation pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which threatens the achievements of the peoples, the existence of all mankind, the main thing is to strengthen the joint actions of all peace forces to achieve a change for detente and disarmament in international relations.

In this spirit, we support, in full agreement with the PCT, all forces in Africa that are waging a resolute struggle against the continuous aggressive destabilization policy of imperialism, against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

Long-standing, friendly, and mutually advantageous relations have developed between the DED and the PCT. We are convinced that these relations will further deepen to the benefit of the peoples of our two states. The SED Central Committee wishes the consultations of the Third Regular PCT Congress much success.

Greets Party Chairman

AU021934 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a congratulatory telegram to Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the PCT. The message, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads as follows:

Dear Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso: On the occasion of your reelection as chairman of the Central Committee of the PCT, I convey to you cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee.

I link with that my best wishes for health and success in your responsible work in the interest of the further development of your country and the joint struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, and racism, for peace, security, and social progress.

## BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- On Thursday [19 Jul], Egon Krenz, GDR State Council deputy chairman, received Fernando Gerbasi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to the GDR, for a farewell visit. Both partners in the talk praised the positive development of bilateral relations and expressed the desire to expand and deepen cooperation in all fields. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO TANZANIA -- On 20 July Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere received GDR Ambassador Werner Schedlich for his farewell visit. At the talk, president Nyerere stressed the agreement of the two states on basic questions of international relations, in particular, on preventing a nuclear catastrophe, the independence of Namibia, and the liberation of South Africa from apartheid and racism. The two partners in the talk also noted a development in the friendly relations between their countries' parties, their states, and peoples. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

UNIVERSITY DELEGATION IN IRAN -- At the invitation of the Ministry of Higher Education and Culture of the Islamic Republic of Iran, a delegation of the GDR Ministry for University and Technical School Affairs is presently in Tehran for consultations on cooperation in the university sector. The delegation is headed by Deputy Minister Joachim Garscha. Garscha was recived by 'Ali Mohammad Najafi, minister for higher education and culture, the Deputy Foreign Minister Javad Mansuri, and other prominent figures. The delegation visited university institutions and cultural places in Tehran. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 84 p 2 AU]

DEVELOPMENT OF FRG-GDR TIES CAN STRENGTHEN PEACE

AU080949 Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian Issue No 32 Signed to Press 5 Aug 84 p 5

[Jeno Bochkor article: "GDR Foreign Relations, Multilateral Dialogue; Role of Small European Countries; Prior to Honecker's September Visit"]

[Text] Erich Honecker's declaration last year on the necessity for "a coalition of common sense" has already become a well-known diplomatic household work today. The GDR party and government head appealed to European statesmen, public personalities, and to the reason of public opinion: He urged their collaboration in halting the arms race and restoring the trend of peaceful coexistence.

That this is not an empty slogan is convincingly proved by the spectacular activization of GDR diplomacy. At the beginning of the year, French, Canadian, U.S., and British politicians came one after another to Berlin. In March, on the occasion of the traditional spring fair, the leading personalities of the FRG traveled to Leipzig, and at the end of June and the beginning of July, three Western government heads, Palme, Papandreou, and Craxi, completed the flow.

The leading concept of the series of consultations -- the renewal and strengthening of political dialogue — was inspired by the recognition that small countries must not passively watch the alarming deterioration of the international situation, but rather they must do everything for the assertion of the policy of detente and the strengthening of the cooperation established in the beginning of the seventies. This is all the more necessary since, at the end of last year, a qualitatively new and extraordinarily dangerous element appeared in the otherwise strained international situation: the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The German-German Dialogue

The enemies of detente -- first of all in the United States, where President Reagan continues to appear as the advocate of the policy of strength in the election campaign -- do not approve of the smaller West European countries' building relations with the socialist countries.

The West German right-wing press -- which expressed Washington's concerns -- brought up Papandreou's anti-U.S. stand and called his Berlin visit harmful to Greek-FRG relations. It also resented the Swedish proposal aimed at the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe and warned Stockholm that GDR agreement and diplomatic activity are signs that the GDR wishes today to play the same role among the socialist countries as Poland at the beginning of the sixties, the time of Foreign Minister Rapacki.

In Berlin, of course, they do not consider this assumption insulting since they see in it the confirmation of the principle that there is no more important task today than the securing of peace and the decrease od international confrontation.

The GDR is led by this principle in its relations with the neighboring FRG. There is no doubt that these relations are judged differently in Bonn and Berlin. FRG officials have a predilection for using the expression "special relations" by which they wish to express the demand for the relatedness of the "divided German nation" and for reestablishing "German unity."

The GDR understandably cannot accept such community with the FRG's capitalist social order. It does accept, however, that the two German states bear a particular responsibility, "a community of responsibiltiies," in safeguarding peace, since it is history's lesson, well worth taking into consideration, that a new war must never start on German soil. According to the basic agreements signed in 1973, efforts must be made to settle the relations between the two countries to eliminate obstacles disturbing the good-neighborly relations.

It is due to these efforts that the dialogue between the GDR and the FRG today is more intensive than ever. Every vibration of Bonn politics is watched with careful attention in Berlin, where positive and negative developments are equally recorded. It is stressed in Berlin that it would be a mistake to draw the conclusion that relations are completely settled, since the West German Government bears a severe responsibility for the increase in the arms race and the implementation of U.S. missile deployment plans.

The strengthening of the German-German dialogue is clearly due to the increase of the initiatory role of the GDR and first of all to its striving to limit and eliminate the damage caused by the deployment of missiles and to create possibilities for resumption.

In part this call also meets the intentions of Bonn.

Thus both German states intend to enrich their cooperation with irrevocable facts and to collaborate in the deployment of a peaceful zone in the heart of Europe. A more sober-minded consideration of West German interests is exemplified by the fact that Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian CSU and premier of the Land of Bavaria, who fought for decades in the trenches of the cold war, is an advocate of the development of political and economic relations today. He brought the DM1 billion credit agreement between the GDR and the FRG to a successful conclusion last summer and he discussed -- for the second time -- the expansion of relations with Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, at the Leizig fair this spring. He characterized his talks with the surprising remark that "relations beteeen the two German states have never been so good.

Bonn Social Democratic politician Hans-Jochen Vogel, who also visited the GDR in March, was right in pointing out that what is involved is not some "breakthrough," but the results, brought to fruition, of the policy of detente, the foundations for which were laid a decade ago.

It is an encouraging sign that the dialogue between the two German states is not confined to one or two open questions, but that bilateral talks or consultations have begun or are continuing at 17 different levels simultaneously. The conclusion of an FRG-GDR cultural agreement is being prepared, cooperation in environmental protection is growing stronger, and an aviation agreement on organizing an aerial connection between cities at which fairs are held (Lepzig and Hannover) was concluded between Interflug and Lufthansa recently. In the spring the GDR speeded up the family unification program, within the framework of which 27,000 people transferred their residence to relatives in West Germany since the beginning of February.

Economic relations also are developing favorably. Last year's barter trade was valued at M15.2 billion, 8 percent more than in 1982. There was some slackening in the first half of this year, but both sides intend to maintain last year's level.

At the same time, a possibility is arising for the development of a new form of cooperation excluding a currency turnover, a model example for which is the agreement of the Volkswagen plant with the GDR. The West German enterprise will deliver an assembly line for the production of engines and small buses to the GDR, which will reimburse the purchase price through finished products (engines).

According to particulars published month after month in the press, the people's economy is developing at a much more vigorous rate than previously, with regard to both quantitative and qualitative indexes, in the year of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of the GDR. The goal is a further acceleration of productivity and the introduction of microelectronics and robot technology on as braod a scale as possible (there are already 35,000 industrial robots or manipulators in operation in the country today).

They intend to improve public supplies and services. They strengthen material incentives and support private initiative. They rechannel part of the surplus manpower released through modernization to the service industry and, within this, also strengthen the private sector somewhat. (The number of "self-employed people" amounts to 120,000 at the moment; 80,000 of them are small craftsmen, 26,000 tradesmen, and 11,000 -- accounting for 40 percent of all the restaurants -- restaurants owners.)

The cooperation developing with the FRG as well as other countries, in environmental protection is an important interest of the people's economy. West German industry is greatly polluting considerable areas of the GDR and many people complain also in the FRG about the environment-damaging effect of the GDR's brown coal processing industry (acid rain, polluted water). To rectify the situation, the GDR minister of environmental protection submitted a specific program at an international conference in Munich.

New Bank Credit

It is indicative of the requirement for economic cooperation that the West German Government granted the GDR another M950 million bank credit on 25 July. The 5-year loan is made available under very favorable terms of interest, which proves that the GDR's credit worthiness has considerably strengthened.

According to some observers in Bonn, this sum extends a possibility for livening up barter trade, although it was not specified that it is to be used for the purchase of commodities. However, extreme rightist circles would have liked to turn the credit into an instrument for exerting political influence and to use discharging it to extort concessions prejudicial to GDR sovereignty.

In opposition, it is pointed out in Berlin that the GDR is not to be had for such a "package deal," ("arukapcsolas") because, on the one hand, such a financial agreement serves to benefit both sides and, on the other hand, it is unrelated to the settelement of other, still open questions.

Of course -- it is emphasized -- there is a political implication as well, since a multifacted development of cooperation has a beneficial effect on the strengthening of the dialogue about the most important issue of the present era, preserving peace and asserting the trend of peaceful coexistence. This goal will be served also by the visit Erich Honecker, head of state, is due to pay to West Germany in the autumn -- as is to be expected, on 26 September.

LUANDA SHIP BOMBINGS AIM TO DISRUPT FOOD SUPPLY

AU071345 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Aug 84 p 10

[Csaba Nagy article: "What Happened in World Politics? 28 Jul-3 Aug"]

[Excerpts] Explosions in Luanda

News arrived this week from the Angolan capital of Luanda on terrorist explosions. In the city's harbor mine explosions damaged the Angolan ship Lundoje and the GDR ship Arendsee. Both ships arrived in the harbor of the Angolan capital carrying food supplies but a great part of the cargo was destroyed as a result of the blasts. According to ANGOP, the Angolan press agency, the aim of the diversionary action was to create panic and disturb the supply of food to Luanda.

In a certain way the action in Luanda resembles the explosions occurring off the Nicaraguan coast. The way it was carried out proves that we are talking about the same kind of terrorist action carried out by the U.S. secret service on Central American coasts.

We can easily draw two conclusions from the news: First, the targets were chosen in such a way that the explosions make it as difficult as possible for the Angolan Government to ensure that population is supplied with basic foodstuffs. Angola has been living in a state of war almost since the autumn of 1975, that is, since gaining its independence. Under such conditions, and due to maintaining the Army's combat preparedness, the material resources meant to supply the population are considerably modest. Sometimes the small daily rations are not available for days, and, as a result of the current attack, a certain mood will probably begin in the people. In addition, this action is an organic part of those explosive activities whose primary targets are the country's infrastructural establishments: ports, schools, plants, and power stations.

The second conclusion emerges from the way the action was carried out. The counterrevolutionary armed groups operating in the country, among them the forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola do not possess the necessary technical means to carry out such actions. Their main supporters are the Republic of South Africa [RSA] and the United States, whose only possible goal in deploying similar types of weapons is clear. The RSA builds upon the fact that in addition to its illusory readiness for negotiations, by arming the Angolan counterrevolutionary gangs, it will weaken the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] thus limiting its capabilities to assist the struggle by the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] for the independence of Namibia. Finally, it is an effort to postpone the collapse of the apartheid regime.

Proof of this is also supplied by the failure of the last talks between RSA and SWAPO representatives held on Cape Verde. SWAPO concluded in a communique: It was proposed that the two sides jointly declare to the U.N. general secretary that they are carrying out the U.N. plan concerning the independence of Namibia. The RSA, however, rejected the proposal and the idea of U.N. participation.

## DEPUTY FINANCE MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON INFLATION

AU071053 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Aug 84 p 6

[Interview given in Budapest by Peter Medgyesi, deputy finance minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, to Andrzej Dzierzanowski: "Encounters With Inflation"; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Dzierzanowski] Is there inflation in Hungary?

[Medgyesi] Yes there is, because the purchasing power of our money is not increasing and there are price hikes. We can therefore say we have inflation. However, the point is to make it a state-controlled inflation, because then, aside from the decidedly unfavorable effects, we can take advantage of its positive effects. For the past several years inflation in Hungary has been on the scale of 5-8 percent per annum. In many countries it is considerably higher, and it is not necessary to believe that if prices do not go up then the monetary situation is not deteriorating.

[Dzierzanowski] How do anti-inflation measures look in Hungary?

[Medgyesi] Just like every sensible state, we are pursuing an anti-inflation policy. The point of this is to eliminate the causes of inflation. This is facilitated by a suitable structure for the economy and production, as well as by maintaining the wage increase level in proportion to the growing productivity of work. Unfortunately, this is not always possible to achieve, and economic tensions can arise. We are trying to react to any signals we receive about inflation as soon as possible -- to perceive goods shortages on the market and to intervene. We are, for example, organizing the market and market competitiveness despite our limited imports potential, and we are also allowing certain factories to import materials or raw materials.

Sometimes the state does not allow prices to be manipulated, deciding instead to grant subsidies to certain forms of production. However, this is not a good method because it does not solve anything and only postpones the whole problem until a later date. Despite this, we have decided to use this method out of necessity, since other decisions cannot be made quickly enough.

Another important element occurs in Hungary: In past years the state granted quite a few consumer subsidies. Now we have to withdraw from these because this is dictated by the rationalization of the economy. To some degree, this also contributes to the growth of inflation. To tell the truth, a dozen or so years ago we did not perceive the significance and the dangers of the effects of inflation, and now we have to suffer for it.

[Dzierzanowski] Speaking of internal factors, it is difficult not to mention Hungary's membership in the IMF, which comes with certain conditions, such as the elimination of budget subsidies for the production of certain goods....

[Medgyesi] We are pursuing our own, independent economic policy. However, as far as subsidies are concerned, the resolutions of the MSZMP Central Committee that are dedicated to economic issues have since the beginning of the sixties been speaking of the need to gradually reduce subsidies. This continues to be a current issue. The last resolution adopted by the party's Central Committee in April of this year, which introduced changes in the system of managing the economy, also draws attention to this issue. However, we must remember that 20 years ago our economy had more room for maneuver, and there were also more reserves. In the present world situation we cannot delay making certain economic decisions.

The IMF, like every creditor, wants to know how the loans it is giving are used, and only a suitable economic policy can guarantee that they will be repaid. A consistent attitude to economic management forces us to make economic changes, to aim for more versatile production, and to maintain a realistic structure and level of life.

[Dzierzanowski] From what I have heard, the rise in prices is of fundamental significance to inflation. What kind of program do you have for this, and what are the government's aims?

[Medgyesi] I mentioned the anti-inflation policy that we are implementing. However, I think that in the next 2-3 years we will not manage to reduce the inflation rate in Hungary. We have various aims concerning the consolidation of the economy's motivating functions. This particularly concerns wage incentives. However, a side effect of this can, in certain areas, be a rise in prices. If this will as an end result bring growth in work productivity in the entire economy, then we will have to decide on agreeing to some unfavorable side effects in certain areas.

The entire economic policy is aimed at eliminating tension and the causes of inflationary pressure, as well as at looking for permanent solutions to our problems. I am convinced that in the next few years inflation will not be higher than it has been up to now. We should in these reflections take into consideration yet another factor that is connected with counteracting inflation. We are constantly striving to increase interest in agricultural production, and this, unfortunately, can only be done at a price.

## OPERATION OF NEW ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS REVIEWED

AU031336 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Aug 84 p 2

[Unattributed report on 1 August meeting of the Budapest Municipal Council Executive Committee: "Evaluation of the Operation of New Economic Organizations"]

[Summary] The number of new economic organizations has been steadily increasing and "at the end of last year there were 7,504 new types of organizations in Budapest, with 70,424 people active in them." The greatest increase is in the number of enterprise business work partnerships but "there has been a considerable increase also in the number of contractual and leased small-trade stores." "Among the small organizations, the most widespread form is the enterprise business work partnership, of which there were 3,523 at the end of 1983." The average monthly work in these new organizations is 60-70 hours with income between 3,000-12,000 forints. "Experience shows that the enterprise business work partnerships have a favorable effect on production and contribute to maintaining good professionals."

There has been an improvement in service rendered by contractual catering units, and their hours of operation have been extended. The supply of the population is also enhanced by the contractual and leased stores. "The activity of the private work partnerships is also many-sided and includes highly qualified professionals." "Market competition" can be discerned in certain areas and "the number of small artisans increased by 7,772 in the last 2 years." There are, however, difficulties in certain trades due to "inadequate interest and lack of replacement manpower." The conclusions are generally favorable concerning the activity of these new economic organizations, but "they contributed only slightly to narrowing the circle of goods in short supply" and "at certain enterprise business work partnerships conflicts have emerged, and in some cases the incomes are not proportional to the achievements."

URBAN COMMENTS ON NORMALIZING U.S. RELATIONS

LD072316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Exerpts] Here is a report from Jerzy Urban's press conference.

[Urban] "The U.S. Government continues to set conditions for Poland. Presently they are being linked with the anmesty, and not only with it. Once again I remind the U.S. authorities that we are a sovereign state. The U.S. Government wishes to replace the Polish Government and Polish parliament and to decide what is good, and what is bad for Poles. We view the usurpation as fruitless. We reject all U.S. conditions for normalization of relations between our countries. If anyone has the right to set conditions it is the Polish side, because the illegal U.S. restrictions harmed every Polish family. The White House spokesman indirectly encourages supporters of confrontation in Poland to take confrontational actions within the next 30 days. The U.S. Government was kind enough to notice amnesty in Poland. However, in its assessments it ignores many other important facts that demonstrate the stabilization of the situation in Poland and the progress of reforms. For example, Washington did not notice elections to the peoples councils.

"We are being persuaded to enter into talks with the church as if they were not taking place. The White House spokesman did not notice the mass trade union movement, independent of the government, because he demanded the creation of such unions. The White House spokesman exhibited a flash of realism by stating that even in Washington it has been accepted that Solidarity belongs to the past. However, if they continue to support destabilization in Poland, then I declare: There will be no return to anarchy in Poland, and no forces or organizations will appear under old or new labels that would bring anarchy to our internal affairs. I think that we have demonstrated that we do not waste words, that our announcement should be treated seriously, and that no calculations contrary to it should be made. Poland needs peace and work. In its internal policy our government will be guided by the supreme interest of the people."

This was what the government spokesman said in reply to the question about why some political prisoners are free, and others are not.

[Urban] "This is being dictated by the prosecutors' offices, or by courts in individual cases. Papers are being examined and decisions are being issued. Our press states that tens of thousands of people are involved. The only provision made by the Sejm is that first of all women and minors should be released."

I would like to present Minister Urban's reply to the question: What should the United States do to restore political relations at the ambassadorial level?

[Urban] "The level of relations should reflect the state of relations. In his recent statements on Poland the U.S. President said that he will continue the political boycott of Poland, which is called lowering the level of political relations. I am not sure if an ambassador is required for conducting a boycott. Poland is the victim of propaganda aggression. Polish authorities are being spoken about in Washington in a derogatory way, and they are being treated in an offensive manner. All of this puts mutual relations on a level that does not justify raising the formal level to the point of the arrival of a U.S. ambassador to Warsaw. We believe that under normal circumstances Poland and the United States should be represented by ambassadors, and I believe that it will happen."

## U.S. Action Viewed as Positive

LD071945 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban has met Polish and foreign journalists. One of the questions dealt with the U.S. restrictions against Poland.

[Begin Recording] [Janusz Sobiera] Could you add, Mr Minister, something new to the commentaries on the measures of the U.S. Government concerning restrictions against Poland?

[Urban] The lifting of two secondary sanctions against Poland I view as a potentially positive event. This is a small step but in the right direction. It is not so much the lifting of these sanctions that is essential as the public admission at last by President Reagan that the U.S. sanctions hit Polish society. This self-criticism gives the Poles certain moral satisfaction.

There is a proverb saying that a spoonful of tar will spoil a barrel of honey. The recent moves by President Reagan could be described as adding a spoonful of honey to the barrel of tar of the U.S. anti-Polish policy. But a barrel of tar cannot be repaired by a spoonful of honey.

At the right time we will give a comprehensive reply to the statement of the U.S. President. On 24 July the U.S. President preceded his August statement by expressing a lack of sympathy for the Polish Government. I reciprocate this sentiment.

The comprehensive reply of the Polish Government must be preceded by a very thorough analysis of what, if anything, will be advantageous to the Polish community in the spheres of cooperation that the U.S. Government proposes to restore.

Of vital importance to our decision will be the social aspect and economic calculation. The normal economic cooperation between Poland and Western countries is not in our unilateral interest. In Western Europe the unemployed number tens of millions. The stagnation of cooperation with Poland, which deteriorates overall East-West relations, has a certain influence on the increasing unemployment in Western Europe. Establishing cooperation with us would have a positive effect on the reduction of the number of unemployed.

For some Western countries it is also quite important to improve economic conditions in Poland and our international cooperation in repaying Poland's debts.

The relations between Poland and the West cannot improve in a fragmentary manner, for instance only in scientific and cultural cooperation. Individual spheres of cooperation are interdependent. The state of relations constitutes an indivisible entity. For instance, it is difficult to have peaceful cooperation in some domains while the United States and some of its allies wage a total propaganda war against Poland.

The United States talks about reconciliation with Poland while it tries to inflame our internal relations through aggressive propaganda. [end recording]

REAGAN USES OLYMPICS FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES

AU071410 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4/5 Aug 84 p 6

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "The Right of Ownership to the Olympics"]

[Excerpt] An Instrument of Imperialist Politics

It was no accident that R. Reagan was the first president of this country to open the Olympic Games. Until now, both the summer and the winter Olympics were opened by U.S. Vice Presidents, Charles Curtis in Los Angeles in 1932, Richard Nixon in Squaw Valley in 1960, and Walter Mondale at Lake Placid in 1980. It was by no means an accident that the Olympics are beginning to change into a trade fair (on a high level, of course, although the manifestations of this take on various and frequently very prosaic forms) during the term of the President who made it his goal to restore the "body and spirit" of the free, that is, the megacapitalist, initiative. Nor was it finally an accident that this is taking place in California, where this "body and soul" is to be found in its full bloom, if that is what it can be called.

Aside from money, the most effective way to implement this imperialist policy of Reagan's is by using television and the U.S. version of it at that. The spectacle of the opening was organized in this light. It contained many appealing aspects, especially for the mass media viewer, but its psychological goal was one and the same, to make a concentrated strike at the minds of not only tens of millions of Americans, but also of hundreds of millions of people all over the world, and make the Los Angeles Coliseum the "center of the world" for these few hours so that this impression would remain with people during the entire duration of the Olympics and longer, to present to the viewers "the golden age of America." Reagan's connections with the cinema and television are well known and have, so far as producers and actors are concerned, a particular nature. Reagan is "their man" and they are "his people." Three famous U.S. actors -- Brooke Shields, Linda Evans, and Kirk Douglas -- sat in the second row of the Coliseum and later embraced the U.S. competitors, something that was a pleasant gesture as well as a spontaneous one, but also one that played a significant role in creating a favorable atmosphere for Reagan irrespective of how these three, and those who were hugging them, vote in the presidential elections.

There can be no doubt that Reagan is taking advantage of his presence at the Olympics for election purposes. When, after a meeting with U.S. athletes, a reporter asked him if he left this meeting already feeling as though he had won the elections, Reagan replied: "No, but I was among winners, and this always gets passed on to a person." While he was with the athletes, Reagan reminded them of when he played the part of George Gipp in "Knute Rockne -- All American," a film about the legendary trainer of American football (not to be confused with European football). "Win," he said, "Do it for the Gipper."

The Olympic opening ceremony and its course so far are politically positioned under the banner of the "new partiotism," a term used by Reagan in his last weekly radio talk which was sponsored by the "committee for the reelection of Ronald Reagan." One of the French journalists who reports on the Olympics said that he "wanted to cut the legs off Mondale and present him as being insufficiently patriotic."

"The New Patriotism"

"The new patriotism" of Reagan is supposed to be his most powerful political weapon during the last 3 months of the electoral campaign.

From the point of view of political technology in the sphere in which it is connected with the Olympics, Reagan is conducting his campaign very well. After the opening of the Olympics he announced that he is going away on holiday to his California ranch for 18 days. He will return only for the grand dinner for the U.S. medalists who emerge from the Olympics. This will be a completely natural move -- "one that is right," and the Democrats will not be able to accuse him of using the Olympics for election purposes, while it will really, after all, be an election move.

During events such as the Olympics, there can be some minor incidents of little significance that can, nevertheless, attain the proportion of a symbol. While announcing the opening of the Olympics, Reagan changed the order of two parts of the traditional address formula. Instead of saying: "I declare the Olympic Games in Los Angeles open, commemorating the XXIII Olympics of the modern era," he said: "Commemorating the XXIII Olympics of the modern era I consider the Olympic Games in Los Angeles open." Some people perceive in this a desire to stress his role (not "I declare open," because that is a formality, but "commemorating the XXIII Olympics," because that is praiseworthy).

I would not have gone as far as to say that. The contents of the abovementioned formula were not twisted by Reagan, and both versions mean the same, but the fact that Reagan made this change at all is important and has a psychological significance: because Reagan wanted to and could make this change, since he believes the 1984 Olympics are his property, although, after all, the right of their ownership belongs to all nations.

FRG CONTINUES REVANCHIST CLAIMS AGAINST NEIGHBORS

AU071107 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in POlish 4/5 Aug 84 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "A Recurrence of Revanchism"]

[Text] Only extremely naive FRG citizens or politicians believing in mega-German [wielkoniemieckie] myths and out of touch with reality can expect the current revanchist armaments measures of Chancellor Kohl's government to meet with tolerance or no reaction from European states and nations. This applies especially to those who have been involved with the aggressive policy of German imperialism in the past.

Following the speeches of the PPR and USSR premiers in the Sejm on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland, as well as following the earlier Wroclaw meeting of our parliament's Foreign Affairs Commission, voices have spoken out from the banks of the Rhine expressing dire indignation and irritation, and violently reacting to what they consider "propaganda" slander about revanchism in the FRG which ruins the FRG's international reputation. This pretending to be innocent has repeated itself following two leading articles by Moscow PRAVDA (from 27 July and 2 August), which drew attention to Bonn's methods of increasing its intervention in the domestic affairs of the GDR, actions which are part of the imperialist crusade against the socialist countries and are meant to help undermine the sovereignty of the socialist German state and implement plans for a so-called unification of Germany.

It is no coincidence that such a policy coincides with the deployment of new nuclear first-strike missiles in the FRG and with the growth of revanchism vis-a-vis the Federal Republic's eastern neighbors. These assessments by PRAVDA -- which, let us recall, have also appeared several times in the columns of our press -- have aroused in Bonn a reaction that is inappropriate, to say the least, and even quite arrogant.

It is not the socialist countries' criticism of Bonn's policy, as the chancellor puts it, that is undermining the international reputation of the Helmut Kohl government and of the Federal Republic, but the present armaments-revanchist course, and also the return to the "mega-German" policy of the Adenauer era and to negating the existing territorial-political order in Europe. These trends also dispel the apparent credibility of Bonn's desire to continue normalizing relations with the socialist states on the basis of the treaties signed in the seventies. The quintessence of these treaties is that the FRG recognizes the final shape of European borders.

It is not some sort of gnomes, but real, key Christian Democrat leaders ruling in the FRG who are conducting a policy which not only we in Poland regard as destructive and as an encouragement to the construction of a nuclear missile barricade across the continent, but also our allies and large sectors of society in the Western countries as well, not to mention inside the Federal Republic itself. This is accompanied by Chancellor Kohl's propaganda campaign aimed at convincing his own society and international public opinion that Europe will not experience peace without a solution to the "division of Germany."

This is the background to the leading articles in PRAVDA, which indicate that the FRG Government has increased its revanchist claims toward the GDR and is using economic relations and the granting of credits to the socialist German state in order to intervene in its domestic affairs. Bonn has also conducted such a policy toward the GDR in the past, but on the Rhine they have forgotten that this policy ended in fiasco. Nonetheless, the Christian-Democrat government of Kohl is openly trying to undermine the socialist system in the GDR with new energy. An entire catalog of political and other claims is being addressed to it. All these, PRAVDA has said, are attempts to gain "new channels of political-ideological influence" in the GDR. This is a stake on the erosion of the socialist system in the GDR. It is enough to read various commentaries in the FRG, especially in the reactionary press belonging to the Springer concern, as well as speeches by key Christian-Democrat politicians in order to convince oneself of this.

It is stressed loudly and uncermoniously in Bonn that the FRG Government does not intend to implement any demands from the GDR which express a desire for relations between the two sovereign states belonging to two distinct systems, relations that conform to the treaties which state that both countries are independent of one another as far as domestic and foreign policy is concerned. The FRG Government still wishes to speak on behalf of "all Germans," and is putting forward the slogan "Unification of Germany," which would be based on the capitalist system of the Federal Republic, being a member of NATO and the EEC. Bonn wants this "unification" to be in the form of a reich with the borders it had in 1937. The fulfillment of such a concept would mean a change in the balance of forces and the sociopolitical map of Europe. Let us say openly: There is no room and there will be no room for such a "united Germany" in the Europe of today. This has been firmly stressed at the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission session in Wroclaw in July. Wojciech Jaruzelski said on 21 July in the Sejm: "Poland will not let itself be pushed back from its Odra and Baltic borders either by stratagem or by force." Making impossible a return to the mega-German expansionism which is being revived under the pretext of "unification" is one of the key prerequisites for peace in Europe.

The present FRG Government's policy regards relations with the socialist GDR as "internal German" relations which are separate from the international situation, which has also deteriorated through Bonn's fault. Bonn speaks willingly about a particular responsibility shared by both German states for "restricting the damage" caused in European politics by the new round of armaments. Yet it is primarily the policy of the United States and the FRG that has caused this obvious damage. In Bonn, however, they pretend that this should have no effect on the FRG's relations with the GDR and other socialist states.

The Warsaw Pact states speak out constantly in favor of peaceful coexistence with the FRG. But the present revanchist and military course of the FRG Government and its intervention in the domestic affairs of its eastern neighbors contradict such coexistence. The GDR's western frontier on the Elbe and Werra Rivers is the defensive bulwark of the entire Warsaw Pact. This fact is a dam to the revanchist "mega-German" ideas of those Bonn politicians who would like to reverse the course of history.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES UNIDO CONFERENCE 6 AUGUST

LD071253 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 7 Aug 84

[By PAP correspondent Francizek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, August 6 -- While addressing the 4th General Conference of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) in Vienna today, chief Polish delegate Andrzej Dorosz, who is deputy foreign trade minister, voiced the belief that the implementation of the idea and concept of the U.N. General Assembly's resolution calling for the use of confidence building measures in international economic relations would enhance security in this sphere and help develop economic cooperation.

In this context the Polish delegate also stressed the need for putting an end to the policy of economic restrictions, pressure and boycott. The policy of economic restrictions used by some capitalist states delays the development of many regions of the world.

He added that such measures as boycott, embargo and restrictions, which are used unlawfully, should be excluded from the practice of international economic relations.

Mr Dorosz said that Poland was attaching great significance to the development of ties with the developing countries, and created appropriate institutional conditions as reflected in her long-term programme of economic cooperation with the Third World countries. The programme calls for consolidation and expansion of trade and economic cooperation. Poland attaches special importance to the development of contacts with UNIDO.

He said that Poland was appraising positively the work of UNIDO, its role in industrial cooperation and its bearing on the progress in industrial development of Third World countries. Poland believes that UNIDO role in the U.N. system should be strengthened.

Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Andrzej Dorosz is a vice-chairman of UNIDO's general conference.

URBAN ON AUSTRIAN RELATIONS, DOMESTIC ISSUES

AU071258 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 7 Aug 84 p 2

[Report on interview with Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban in Warsaw by DIE PRESSE reporter Zdzislaw P. Gwozdz; date not given]

[Text] Warsaw -- Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban, one of the best-known officials of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's government, will visit Austria in September. In a talk with DIE PRESSE, Urban says that he will come to Vienna in his function as government spokesman with the rank of minister. Urban, the former feuilletonist and editor of the Warsaw weekly POLITYKA who meanwhile has become the love-hate-object of the international correspondents in Warsaw, denies any rumors about his wanting to resign.

Urban points out that in the new trade unions which have been set up in the place of Solidarity, there is still room for activists of the banned trade union. He adds that the majority of the new union members had been Solidarity members anyhow. However, they are not aspiring to the role of a political party, says the stout Urban, who at times is glacially polite and occasionally displays biting irony.

The agreements of Gdansk, which were concluded in September 1980 between the striking workers of the shipyard and associated enterprises, are no longer fully valid because many demands have already been fulfilled and others applied only to the then existing situation, the government spokesman declares. In the present situation, however, everyone agrees that, for example, an automatic wage adjustment is beyond the country's economic possibilities, he says.

In Urban's opinion the recent increase by the Supreme Court of prison terms meted out to two Poles who had been charged with and sentenced for espionage, should by no means be regarded as a threatening gesture against the recently arrested Solidarity underground activist Bogdan Lis.

The government is certainly interested in the positive aspects of church-state relations, Urban says, adding that the "political clubs" in the ecclesiastical buildings -- as he calls the meetings of believers at the "masses for the fatherland" -- are actually rather isolated. However, he compares "political meetings in the churches" with "missile-launching pads covered with the protective Red Cross symbol."

Urban has accepted the invitation to Vienna "with satisfaction," but he points out that there is no connection between his visit and the trip of Foreign Minister Lanc to Poland scheduled for October. Should the Warsaw government assign him tasks for Vienna, he would be glad to carry out such assignments, the government spokesman says.

Commenting on the planned visit of Poland of FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the first high-ranking NATO representative to visit Warsaw this fall, Urban says: "Regarding such visits it is customary to announce the date when both sides are of the opinion that this can be done."

Poland's relations with Austria are developing in an exemplary manner, Urban declares, "because the policy of all Austrian Governments has been a policy of good cooperation" and Austria has not made any demands on Poland. No one ever claimed that there was an important Austrian minority living in Krakow, Urban says sarcastically. "Our relations are characterized by the mutual benefit that results from them." The opportunity to establish together with Austria a broader framework of international, economic, and cultural cooperation going beyond bilateral relations certainly does not mean that Austria is being regarded as an "anteroom of the West," but rather that there is serious cooperation, Urban emphasizes. "We regard Austria as a country that is respected in Europe, and would like to see Poland again regarded and treated as such as a country."

## THAI PARLIAMENTARIAN DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD071835 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Today was the last working day in the official visit to Poland by the delegation of Thai parliamentarians. The guests were received by Tadeusz Mlynczak, deputy chairman of the State Council, and Stefan Olszowski, minister of foreign affairs. Views were exchanged concerning bilateral relations, and possibilities for their further expansion, particularly in the areas of trade, economy, science, and culture. Tomorrow the Thai delegation will leave Poland.

COOPERATION COMMISSION ASSESSES TRADE GOALS

AU070801 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Aug 84 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "In Our Joint Interests"]

[Text] On 2 August, Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski chaired a session of the Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation With Foreign Countries. The commission examined the state of the implementation of this year's foreign trade tasks, with particular consideration to the profitability of trade.

It stated that the implementation of the annual turnover plan was well-advanced, especially with socialist countries. Exports to these countries, from the beginning of the year to 20 July, exceeded the annual tasks by 50 percent. At the same time, in accordance with the assumptions of the 1984 Central Annual Plan, a favorable trade balance is being maintained with these countries, particularly the Soviet Union. This is an expression of the continutation of the concrete aid from our CEMA partners that was given to us while we were overcoming the effects of the crisis.

We have also observed that good progress has gernerally been made in the implementation of the planned tasks in exports to capitalist countries and the imports we receive from them. However, results are not satisfactory in certain branches of industry, especially in the export of goods from the electrical machine industry. Despite the fact that over half this calendar year has elapsed, the value of these exports to capitalist countries amounts to hardly one-third of the annual tasks. It is necessary to say, however, that compared to the same time last year, these exports have risen by almost 6 percent.

A positive trade balance is being maintained with capitalist countries, which is also in accordance with the planned assumptions and is connected with the need to meet our country's current payment obligations.

It was said that the profitability of our exports has been subject to a certain decline. This was chiefly influenced by the increase in the cost of production of many export goods as well as by the unfavorable price changes in exports and imports ("terms of trade"). [words in parenthesis given in English]

The care that enterprises take in opposing unfavorable cost and price tendencies by increasing efficiency and especially by reducing the costs of their materials in doing this continues to be insufficient. It would be possible to increase exports and obtain higher prices if the quality of the goods produced were visibly improved. However, it was stated that the progress that had so far been made in this field was insufficient. The commission decided that it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the influence of economic mechanisms that are aimed at stimulating export growth and its greater profitability by, among other things, gradually changing its goods structure. The minister of foreign trade was tasked with preparing in the near future some concrete proposals giving suitable systematic solutions.

In the next point on its agenda, the commission assessed the functioning of the new legal-organizational resolutions in the sphere of foreign trade which were introduced in the framework of the economic reform. One of the assumptions of the amendments that have been implemented during the past 2 years is the consolidation of the strategic functions of the minister of foreign trade, as the representative of the interests of the whole of society in economic cooperation with other countries, while the independence of enterprises in this sphere is at the same time constantly increased.

The short period that elapsed since the introduction of the reforms still does not allow us to make a full appraisal of the effectiveness of the individual legal solutions and economic mechanisms. However, the results we have obtained so far indicate that the adopted goal of our activities has, in general, been well-aimed. A deeper analysis of the mechanisms that have been applied and the organizational solutions that have been adopted is necessary, one that would indicate the areas that need improvement or the introduction of suitable changes and amendments. Among other things, it is necessary to precisely examine the results we have so far obtained and the possibility of increasing the effectiveness of the functioning of the account systems for foreign-currency debits. The commission received news of the work that had so far been done on improving the economic-financial and organizational system in the field of foreign trade and economic cooperation with countries abroad.

Then the commission assessed the state of scientific-technological cooperation between the PPR and the USSR. It appears from the report presented by the minister of science, higher education, and technology that this cooperation does, in practical terms, include all fields of basic significance to the economies of both countries. This cooperation is one of the basic factors that ensures the development of science and technology in Poland and favors the development and increase of trade and economic cooperation in the long term, especially of specialization and production cooperation. The basic goals of this cooperation were mapped out in the economic cooperation program that was signed in this year's Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Program Until the Year 2000. This cooperation is of fundamental significance to us from the point of view of Poland's strategic aim to make itself independent of the imports of technology and technological ideas from the capitalist countries that take advantage of economic and scientific-technological cooperation as instruments of economic aggression.

The main subjects for cooperation include:

-- problems facing fuel and energy resources and their rational exploitation;

-- working out new kinds of machines and equipment that have a high productivity and new technological processes, including machines and agricultural equipment, robots, and automated industrial machines;

-- working out new computer science and control systems;

-- problems facing the food economy;

-- problems facing health and environmental protection; and,

-- problems facing the development of housing construction.

The commission adopted the proposed goals for activities and made it the duty of the minister of science, higher education, and technology to ensure the practical implementation, in cooperation with the interested ministers, of the research, development, and implementation work that had been agreed on in the Program up to the Year 2000.

In the last point of its agenda, the commission examined the implementation thus far of the tasks stemming from the decisions that were adopted during the meetings between Army General W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, with the leaders of the fraternal socialist countries. The concrete tasks stemming from these decisions were specifically discussed -- tasks that face the appropriate bilateral international commissions for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation.

FORMER KOR LEADER RELEASED FROM PRISON 7 AUGUST

NC071655 Paris AFP in English 1646 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 7 (AFP) -- Zbigniew Romaszewski, one of the four former KOR (Workers Self-Defence Committee) leaders charged with "anti-state plotting," was freed from prison here today under the recent amnesty, friends said.

Mr. Romaszewski, aged 43, was arrested in August 1982 and sentenced to four-and-a-half years' imprisonment for founding and running the clandestine Solidarity radio. Mr. Romaszewski is the second former leader of KOR (which dissolved itself in the autumn of 1981) to be freed under the amnesty. The first was Adam Michnik.

The other two former KOR leaders, Jacek Kuron and Henryk Wujec, were still in prison, reports said.

GLEMP COMMENTS ON AMNESTY, MEETS WALESA

LD072202 Vatican City International Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Polish Primate Cardinal Glemp delivered a homily in Gdansk on Saturday at the funeral of the Gdansk bishop, Monsignor Lech Kaczmarek. On this occasion he also spoke about the coming fourth anniversary of the foundation of the independent trade union Solidarity which followed events in Gdansk. He said that the agreement between Solidarity and the state concluded in August 1980 was indispensable. Before the 10,000 believers he underlined that he firmly trusts their prudence. Concerning the recently declared amnesty, he said that it certainly did not open the gates to heaven, but it is still a source of joy for the citizens. He met with released prisoners on Friday. He said that he was impressed by their serenity, which held no shadows of hatred. After the funeral, the cardinal held a 1/2 hour discourse with Lech Walesa in the cathedral.

OFFICIALS' PRESS CONFERENCE ON AMNESTY ISSUES

AU071217 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 3 Aug 84 pp 5-6

["'Transcript' of the Press Conference for Foreign Journalists"]

[Excerpt] After the Sejm had passed the Amnesty Act, Eugenia Kempara, member of the State Council, met with foreign journalists on 21 July. She was accompanied by Tadeusz Skora, vice minister of justice; Hipolit Starszak, deputy prosecutor general of the PPR; and Jerzy Urban, press spokesman for the government.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIEMS: What is Bogdan Lis' situation in light of the amnesty?

H. Starszak: I would like to link your question to the following question submitted by the representative of THE WASHINGTON POST to the INTERPRESS AGENCY: "What specific charges have been preferred against Bogdan Lis and under what paragraphs? I assume that your question, too, seeks to find out whether B. Lis could benefit by the amnesty. I wish to state that the case of Bogdan Lis and his associate Piotr Mierzewski can be viewed in the light of the amnesty only when investigations have clarified all the circumstances of one of the crimes with which these two persons have been charged.

You should know that the initial charge was made under Article 122 of the Penal Code and involves high treason. As Mrs Eugenia Kempara has said, this charge has been excepted from the amnesty. However, it is clear that as long as Bogdan Lis is not legally convicted of the charge preferred against him, the charge may be changed and he may benefit by the amnesty. I would also like to answer another question from THE WASHINGTON POST: "If Bujak comes forward, will that rule of the amnesty apply to him that states that all major elements of crimes should be revealed?" Yes, if Zbigniew Bujak comes forward, the cited rule of the amnesty will be applied to him.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: I would like to know whether an amnestied person must sign on his release a pledge that he will give up the activities that put him in prison. At the most recent press conference Minister Urban said that there were 660 political prisoners on 14 July. Can the vice minister confirm that all political prisoners are liable to be amnestied?

T. Skora: No amnestied person has to sign any pledges or assume any duties, except to observe the rule of law and not to commit a crime again, as Mrs Kempara explained. At the present moment there are 652 and not 660 political prisoners serving court sentences or temporarily detained. The amnesty applies to all of them.

J. Urban: I would like to explain that I cited the number of political prisoners as it was on 14 July. There are 51 convicts and 601 temporary detainees. I hope Monsieur Margueritte will be able to understand that no one has to sign anything, any documents. The Amnesty Act makes this quite clear, and Mrs Kempara has explained the situation. Since I am already talking, let me go on talking while ladies and gentlemen here ponder on what further questions they would like to ask.

The Amnesty Act gives a chance to all persons, without exception, who have committed political crimes. It is up to each such person to make use of such a chance or to persist in useless obstinacy, wasting his own life and harming society.

The amnesty is a humanitarian act, but it does not mean in any way that there can be a change in the assessment of the deeds for which the amnestied persons were tried and sentenced or temporarily detained. The political and moral judgement of their activities remains unchangeably severe and decidedly negative.

This extensive amnesty is a response to the appeal of the Patriotic Front for National Rebirth [PRON] and a result of the authorities' consistent conduct since 13 December 1981. Let me recall the abolition in connection with the introduction of martial law, the unceasing relaxation of martial law regulations, the acts of clemency applied by the State Council to most convicts, and last year's amnesty on the occasion of the lifting of martial law.

We have said and are saying: We want no political prisoners in Poland as long as domestic peace is not threatened. Our people want and need peace and quiet. Conditions are developing toward strengthening peace and quiet, which are products of the policy of accord and struggle, of clemency where clemency is appropriate, and of resolution where resolution is needed. We have proved that we are able to ensure for Poland the peace and quiet that is necessary to overcome difficulties and to continue the socially approved reforms. Peace and quiet in Poland are a supranational value. They are our duty vis-a-vis the international community. We will not let it come to pass that Polish domestic conflicts stimulated by external adversaries once again disturb the international atmosphere. A destabilized Poland torn by domestic quarrels could be a source of larger conflicts that could produce decidedly evil results for us and for others.

The present amnesty is an important humanitarian decision made by the Sejm. However, should anyone try to disturb this overriding value of peace and quiet in Poland in the future, he should not count on the gentleness or indecision of the authorities of People's Poland. These authorities have shown their good will through the amnesty, but they will not tolerate any abuse of their good will.

Some of the ferocious adversaries of socialism in Poland who committed punishable offenses and will be amnestied and freed enjoy the direct political support of the Western countries, of the enemies of our country. I hope that the foreign political leaders of these persons will not try to expose their ideological friends to evil consequences by inciting them to again break our laws. If the Western centers of instruction for the so-called opposition are capable of even a minimum loyalty toward their Polish aides, they should not expose them to the very bad consequences produced by serving a lost cause.

The amnesty provides for far-reaching humanitarianism for a large number of political crimes. Some 35,000 persons will leave prisons and places of detention, but this figure is no reason for society's anxiety regarding the state of public security. Dangerous and persistent criminals will not be amnestied.

Nevertheless, the amnesty imposes increased duties on all those institutions and services that are responsible for every kind of security and peaceful life and work of our citizens.

Gunther Schubert, ZDF, the FRG: Does the amnesty apply to persons such as Reverends Popieluszko and Jankowski from Gdansk? My second question concerns the four accused from KOR. As you may remember, 7 years ago we had an identical situation with these persons. Mr Kuron and many of his friends were imprisoned, but were covered by the 22 July amnesty at that time. However, penal proceedings were taken against them on 19 July of that year, just a few days before the amnesty date. Is it possible that something like that may be repeated this time?

H. Starszak: As for the amnesty for Reverened Popieluszko from Warsaw and Reverend Jankowski from Gdansk, the prosecuting organs have already announced that indictments against Reverends Popieluszko and Jankowski have been lodged with the court. It will therefore be for the court to assume in line with the general amnesty principles whether the punishment meted out to the two priests would not be more than 2 years. If the court assumes that the punishment would be not more than 2 years, then it will apply amnesty to the two priests. As for your second question, it is true that Jacek Kuron and the persons in league with him at that time were able to avail themselves of the benefits of the 1977 amnesty. However, I wish to point out that amnesty in question applied only to some of the charges preferred against him then. I think that it is worng to assume that new proceedings will be taken against Jacek Kuron and other persons on 23 July without the necessary evidence unless their postamnesty activities make it necessary to take such proceedings. This is how I can answer your question because I simply do not share some of the suggestions contained in it.

Leszek Pawlowicz, CBS: I am very sorry, but what the deputy general prosecutor has just said about Reverends Jankowski and Popieluszko seems to indicate that they have been charged with common crimes because their amnesty depends on the court's assumption that their sentences will not exceed 2 years. Does this mean that their cimres are not political crimes?

H. Starszak: I understand your anxiety. I would like to say first of all that the two priests have been charged under Article 194 of the Penal Code, but this is not the only charge that has been preferred, especially in the case of Reverend Popieluszko. Article 194 refers to abusing religious rites to harm the interests of the PPR. This article is not directly mentioned by Article 1 of the Amnesty Act, and that is why the amnesty procedure mentioned in connection with this charge may be applied, will be applied.

Hella Pick, THE GUARDIAN: Could you give us some interesting details concerning the cases of Nowakowski and lawyer Bednarkiewicz? Is there anything in their cases that might exclude them from the amnesty? Did those who drew up the amnesty consider such an exclusion? What about the four KOR persons who would like to prove that they are absolutely innocent? Is it possible that they will be put on trial and that their innocence will not be confirmed? Will they ever have an opportunity to prove their innocence or will they have to remain in a state of suspension, so to speak?

H. Starszak: As for the charges against Marek Nowakowski and attorney Maciej Bendarkiewicz, there is nothing in these charges that might make them exempt from the amnesty. I think that the respective courts in charge of their cases will grant them the amnesty. At the same time, I wish to state that the drawing up of the Amnesty Act did not take specific cases into consideration, but was based on the evaluation of the country's situation. That is why the cases of Nowakowski and Bednarkiewicz were not taken into consideration by those who drew up the Amnesty Act. As for the four members of KOR -- the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee -- they can avail themselves of the benefits of the amnesty. Of course, they may find themselves again on trial -- I wish they may not -- if they again commit a similar crime. In such case they will be sentenced to imprisonment in accordance with the law. They are not in a state of suspension. Their situation is simply that the amnesty has been granted to them.

David Ensor, ABC news: I would like to ask two questions. During the Sejm vote on the amnesty, four persons voted against and eight abstained. I have heard rumors in Warsaw about various discussions on how extensive the amnesty should be. May I ask you to comment on possible discussions among the people who drew up the Amnesty Act? What arguments did those who were against the range of the amnesty use? I would also like to ask to what extent Western journalists and television companies are able to report on the situation when prisoners begin to be released from jails? When will these releases take place? Will we be allowed to wait for them at the prisons' gates?

E. Kempara: It is indeed hard to say why four persons voted against because the vote was not made by name. There may be various reasons for negative votes or for abstentions. Some people think that we have gone too far in the case of political crimes, and some think that too many common criminals will be given freedom. The appeal issued by PRON asked the Sejm to make the amnesty wide-ranging because of the importance of our jubilee. It is too much to expect that everyone, including Sejm deputies, should think along the same lines.

T. Skora: Persons liable to the amnesty will be amnestied by the courts and other judicial bodies responsible for their cases. I would like to say that I am against any solemn ceremonies to welcome back to freedom the amnestied persons. After all, they wre sentenced or were remanded and now are able to benefit by the amnesty proclaimed on the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. I am against any demonstrative shows in front of prison gates.

D. Ensor: Are the leaders of the Confederation for an Independent Poland covered by the amnesty?

J. Urban: Yes, these leaders can and will be released on the strength of the amnesty.

THE WASHINGTON POST [questioner not specified]: I would like to ask a hypothetical question in order to better comprehend the basis of this Amnesty Act. Kuron has been charged with the crime referred to by Article 128 and committed between 1977 and 1982. He still has not been convicted of these crimes. Let us say he has been released and commits some other crime in defiance of Article 128. Would he then be again charged under Article 128 for his activities between 1977 and 1982?

J. Urban: This position has been explained in detail by Mrs Kempara. Indeed, if we hypothetically assume that Mr Kuron commits a similar crime under Article 128 -- conspiracy against the state as defined by Item 123 of the Penal Code -- he would certainly be put on trial. On his conviction and a sentence of imprisonment the results of the present amnesty would be canceled.

## BEDNARSKI ON INTELLIGENTSIA'S ROLE IN SOCIETY

AU071621 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4/5 Aug 84 p 3

[Interview given by Central Committee Secretary Henryk Bednarski to Michal Misiorny: "Intelligentsia and Socialism"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Misiorny] The reality of socialism has necessarily promoted a new development of a specifically Polish issue such as the place and role of the intelligentsia among the people. Our intelligentsia is a new entity and new factors determine its role in society....

[Bednarski] In defining the present Polish intelligentsia it is, above all, necessary to stress the close and bilateral connection between the development of the intelligensia and of socialism in Poland. It was primarily the radical democratization of education that has enabled the intelligentsia to be rooted in the basic classes of society. After all, a decisive majority of our intellectuals hail from worker and peasant classes. This indicates the scale of the changes in the social structure of our country and marks a new class character of our intelligentsia.

The socialist sytem has created opportunities for the comprehensive social militancy of the intelligentsia.

The enormous public demand for intellectuals and the state's moral, organizational, and material support for them have created unprecedented conditions for promoting intellectual activities, which are so essential for the work of a large segment of the intelligentsia. It is no exaggeration to assert that never before has creative activity enjoyed such opportunities for practical expression in the fields of science, culture, and social organization as in the 40 years of People's Poland. This can be proved by many facts.

[Misiorny] The lines and intensity of intellectual commitment are changeable. How would you define the role of the intellectual factor in determining the fates of our people and state?

[Bednarski] The role of the intelligentsia increases with the changes in social conditions and in the mechanisms of social life. That is why the demand for intellectual militancy is especially great in our country nowadays -- in the period of the reforms that enable us to eliminate the crisis and to speed up the country's socialist development. At present, the role of the intelligentsia and its tasks are incresaing in our country.

The intellectual factor is playing an ever increasing role in the economy. For example, it is an established truth that science is becoming one of the crucial elements of the production forces in the modern world. This truth is most valid with regard to our economy, in which so much depends on overcoming various technical barriers, and on the reform, to which we attach such great hopes.

[Misiorny] Let us dwell on the class position of our intelligentsia. The mutual relations between workers and the intelligentsia continue to give rise to doubts....

[Bednarski] While stressing the creative role of the intelligentsia, we say that it usually expresses the interests of the ruling class. Under our conditions this means that the intelligentsia should be a servant of the workers class. What is this "service?"

Let me recall, above all, that the term service is used in its sociological meaning and has little to do with its common meaning. To serve the workers class means to take over all those ideas and values that make this class a leading force of the people and enable it to look after the interests of the decisive majority of the people. This means that such a "service" amounts to identification with the socialist line of social development and to recognition of the decisive role of the workers class in this development. It also amounts to comprehensively promoting the workers class so that it is able to fulfill the function of the leading social force.

This kind of "service" indicates that the intelligentsia is genuinely bound up with the people and that it genuinely performs in the name of the people and for their benefit. All theories about the intelligentsia's supraclass functions and about "the spiritual domination of the intellectual elite" are all just a smoke screen for attempts by the bourgeoisie to make intellectuals subservient to it. We should bear in mind that the motive of service for the people has always been present in the rich traditions of the progressive intelligentsia.

The motive of "service" does not in any way depreciate the role of the intelligentsia or undermine its intellectual leadership. Creative and independent thought in the service of the workers class, which is the leading social force engaged in socialist construction, is the most profound meaning of the mission of the intelligentsia.

[Misiorny] The traditions of our disputes about the intelligentsia and its role also include pamphleteering against it. Various formations of society have expressed differing expectations of the intelligentsia as well as disappointment with it. Today the talk is about the social expectations that the creative members of the intelligentsia must satisfy. At the same time, these creative members are being subjected to a strong pressure composed of such realities of the divided world as struggle, subversion, and so on.

[Bednarski] An acute ideological struggle is taking place within the intelligentsia communities, especially in those educated in the humanities. Having suffered defeat at the hands of the workers, the antisocialist forces have resorted to their old tactics and have spearheaded their attack against the intelligentsia. They are trying to establish permanent enclaves of antisocialist opposition, which would cultivate the spirit of resistance and would prove to be a hotbed of future confrontations. This manipulation involves combining the thesis of the intelligentsia's spiritual leadership of the people with the slogan that it is necessary to defend the allegedly endangered basic national values.

We must not make light of this attack. It is being conducted with determination, with large resources, and with comprehensive support from the foreign anticommunist centers. In the course of this attack attempts are being made to exploit the ideological disorientation of some intelligentsia communities, which is a result of the long-standing subversive activities against our country and which has been partially triggered by the disappointment occasioned by the various failures in our implementation of the aims of social development. The most recent crisis has greatly intensified all these causes.

We should state openly: Some small groups of intellectuals have allowed themselves to be drawn into this antisocialist game, in which they at times play the role of protagonists. However, most intellectuals tend to decidedly dissociate themselves from these antisocialist manipulations and to break down various forms of resistance to the concept of Poland's development represented by our party. More and more intellectuals accept our program and others are coming closer and closer to it.

We will aid this process with the help of all possible resources. Seeking to socially and politically isolate the individuals who have joined the class adversary will patiently try to win over all those people who still continue to hesitate and are mistrustful and lost. The facts are in our favor. We must back them by wise ideological work in which our party intellectuals must play the main role.

[Misiorny] As was to be expected, in some communities there were unfriendly "reviewers" who claimed that the 16th Central Committee Plenum was anti-intelligentsia in its substance. This claim is in glaring contrast with that plenum's true achievements. Surely, we should not pooh-pooh such misleading claims, especially insofar as disoriented and vacillating people are concerned....

[Bednarski] Let me recall that the conviction that the intelligentsia is closely linked to the workers class and the working peasants is the basis of the party's policy vis-a-vis the intelligentsia. Each of the aforementioned groups fulfills specific functions in the social division of labor and each makes its specific contribution to the country's socialist development. Their interests are the same. The close cooperation among these social groups, based on mutual understanding and trust, is the fundamental condition of social development. That is why the party rejects any tendency to create anti-intelligentsia moods and, even more so, to politically "exploit" such moods.

The features, current social role, tasks, and situation of the intelligentsia will be subjected to a more profound analysis during one of the coming plenums of the Central Committee. The preparations for such a plenum are already underway.

## BRIEFS

NEW BURMESE AMBASSADOR -- On 24 July State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski received U Min Naung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, who presented his credentials at an audience in the Belweder Palace. Subsequently Ambassador U Min Naung was received by the State Council chairman in a private audience. A representative company of the Polish Armed Forces paid military tribute to the ambassador in the palace courtyard, and the national anthems were played. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 July 84 p 1 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES DOMINICAN CP LEADER

AU071857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/8/1984 -- On Tuesday, August 7, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, met in Snagov with Narciso Isa Conde, secretary-general of the Dominican Communist Party, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The interview was attended by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, as well as by Jose A. Riva and Daniel Santana, members of the CC of the Dominican Communist Party.

The guest expressed deep satisfaction at meeting Nicolae Ceausescu again, at visiting Romania again. At the same time, he warmly thanked the Romanian Communist Party and its general secretary for the solidarity shown with the fight of the Dominican Communist Party for the democratic and independent development of the country, for the safeguarding of the fundamental rights of the Dominican people, with the whole fight of the peoples in Central America.

Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed the guest and addressed the Dominican Communist Party wishes of success in its activity for the attainment of the Dominican people's aspirations after welfare and progress.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Narciso Isa Conde exchanged extensive opinions on the current and long-term concerns of the two parties, as well as on some current international questions.

Satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Dominican Communist Party and the joint wish was reiterated to further develop links in the interests of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, socialism and social progress.

During the exchange of opinions concern was expressed over the unparallelled deterioration of the world political situation as an outcome of the shows of the policy of force and dictate, of domination and oppression, of violation of the basic principles of interstate relations and, especially, of the intensified arms race, nuclear arms race in the first place, which poses serious threats to the people's peace and freedom.

Nicolae Ceausescu showed that under like circumstances the cooperation of all peoples was more necessary than ever before to check international tension, ensure the recovery of the world political climate, eliminate the use and threat of force from international relations, halt the arms race and pass on to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first of all, peacefully settle all interstate litigious issues through negotiations, resume and consolidate the process of detente, ensure peace and develop collaboration among all states.

In connection with the extremely serious situation created in Europe following the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in some West European countries and the application of the nuclear countermeasures announced by the Soviet Union, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done to ensure the resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks so that an agreement should be reached conducive to the scrapping of medium-range missiles, of all nuclear arms from Europe and the whole world.

During the talks, the need was highlighted for eradicating underdevelopment, bridging the wide gap between rich and poor countries, and building a new international economic order.

The importance was also underscored for the countries in Central America and, in general, in Latin America of the strenthening of their solidarity and cooperation with a view to consolidating their national independence, to ensuring respect for each peoples right to freely and independently choose its own economic and social development path.

During the talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Narciso Isa Conde pointed to the need for strengthening the collaboration and solidarity of the communist and socialist parties, national liberation movements, all progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the fight for peace and disarmament, for freedom, independence, democracy and socialism.

In that framework, the two parties' determination was reasserted to further work for the development of collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Dominican Communist Party on the basis of the principles of full equality, mutual esteem and understanding, observance of each party's right to self-reliantly work out its home and foreign policy, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in keeping with the historical, national and social conditions in the respective country.

The interview proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

OLTEANU CONGRATULATES PRC DEFENSE MINISTER

AU311937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1820 GMT 31 Jul 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/7/1984 -- On the 75th anniversary of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Colonel-General Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of Romania, addressed a congratulatory telegram to Zhang Aiping, state councelor, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China.

A festive meeting took place at the Mihai Viteazul Cadet's School, attended by teaching staff and cadets where Wang Zhenxi, military, air and naval attache of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event.

The participants saw round a pictorial exhibition with aspects from the life and activity of the military of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and were shown documentary pictures.

NAVY DAY CELEBRATES 'DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT'

AU051643 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1529 GMT 5 Aug 84

["Navy Day of the Socialist Republic of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 5/8/1984 -- A furtherer of wonderful traditions, the Romanian marine recorded powerful development in the years of socialism, Romania's maritime fleet having now 214 ships with a total capacity of 3.4 million tons as compared to only 60,000 tons in 1938.

The goods traffic ensured by it through Constanta alone (the largest port on the Romanian Black Sea coast) grew from some nine million tons in 1965 to almost 80 million tons now, in fact in step with the 25 fold increase of the investments made in the development and updating of the merchant fleet. This year, Romania's merchant fleet has lines and direct links with 1,234 ports in over 150 countries of the world. In the context of this dynamic development we mention as moments of outstanding importance the inauguration of the Danube-Black Sea Canal and the building of the new river ports of Basarabi, Medgidia and Cernavoda and of the large maritime port of Constanta-Sud, all of them of outstanding economic importance.

Celebrated every time on the first Sunday of August, the Navy Day in Romania means homage paid to the historical traditions and lofty valuation bestowed by the whole people on the ship designers and builders, the port workers, sailors of the merchant and fishing fleet, as well as on the marines, writes third rank Captain Ioan Ciubuca in an article entitled "Flying the Tricolour Flag" in the August 5 issue of SCINTEIA.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGES -- Bucharest AGERPRES 25/7/1984 -- On Wednesday [25 July] Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received the ambassador of the Republic of Venezuela in Bucharest, Olga Lucila Carmona, on a farewell call at the end of her mission in Romania. A talk was held on the occasion, which passed in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1458 GMT 25 Jul 84 AU] Antananarivo AGERPRES 27/7/1984 -- The new Romanian ambassador to Madagascar, Vasile Musat, presented his credentials to President Didier Ratsiraka. Cordial salutes were exchanged on that occasion between the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. The Malagasy head of state was highly appreciative of the Romanian-Malagasy ties of friendship and manysided collaboration. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 27 Jul 84 AU]

IRAQI EMBASSY RECEPTION -- On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Iraq, the Iraqi ambassador in Bucharest, Badri Karim, gave a reception on Monday [16 July]. The reception was attended by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government; Gheorghe Vlad, minister of petroleum; Gheorghe Chivulescu, minister of justice; Ion Stanescu, minister, chairman of the Foreign Construction Department; Iosif Uglar, vice chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front; Maria Groza, deputy minister of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, and other officials. Chief of diplomatic missions accredited to our country and members of the diplomatic corps also attended. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA Romanian 17 Jul 84 p 5 AU]

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY -- A document was signed on Thursay [12 July] in Bucharest between the Minister of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Italian Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives, on bilateral scientific-technological cooperation in agriculture and the food industry. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Jul 84 p 5 AU]

## 62 PERCENT INFLATION DUE TO AGREEMENT-BREAKING

AU071547 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 84 p 3

[St. Rajkovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 2 Aug -- Had agreements been kept, prices in the first 6 months of this year would not have increased more than 10 percent, but some of them are already double that. The July explosion following the June calm threatens to destroy all the agreements and limits, and to cause much trouble, Ante Zmijarevic, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and president of the Federal Community for Prices, said in the Federal Economic Chamber today, as he appealed for greater social involvement against uncontrolled behavior in the prices sphere.

Partial Results

Because of this, inflation by the middle of the year has reached 62 percent and retail prices in July increased 5.4 percent over the June level, and the prices of industrial products 6.4 percent. In the first half of the year, retail prices increased 23 percent, and the prices of industrial products as much as 27.2 percent. Only agricultural products (the seasonal ones) are cheaper by 13.6 percent in July, which is small considering the half-year increase in prices of agricultural products.

Facts demonstrate that the much heralded and publicized measures and actions of the subjective forces, inspectors, and others to bridle the prices have brought only partial results, because behavior has not changed much yet. In some places price increases were made on a grand scale, and entire branches increased prices above the agreed upon limits; these are producers of textiles, leather and footwear, finished wood products, drinks, animal fodder, detergents and cosmetics, plastics, kitchen utensils, and others. The question now arises what sanctions are to be taken against them. It is believed in the FEC that whole branches should not receive further credits for their inventories and that other envisaged measures should be taken.

According to Zmijarevic, main decisions on prices in the future should be taken by associated labor and not in forums. The question is, however, whether associated labor will stand the test. Billions are frozen because of increased inventories, unfinished production, production in the pipeline, and finished goods.

## PAPAL LETTER IGNORES SOCIOPOLITICAL REALITY

AU071557 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Aug 84 p 2

[Rajko Vujatovic commentary: "Far Away From Protocol"]

[Excerpts] Not so long ago we reported an unusual statement made by Krk Bishop Zazinovic last October at the eucharistic congress held on Krk Island, when Zazinovic openly said: "...we will wage a struggle against atheistic materialism even if it means spilling blood." This battle cry has, "naturally," recently been reported by GLAS KONCILA, which added that the Krk Bishop's speech was "very inspiring."

At that time we thought that this was only an accident to which no particular attention should be devoted, irrespective of how negatively it may affect the further development of relations between the church and society.

However, recently reading GLAS KONCILA of 15 July this year, we became convinced that Bishop Zazinovic did not unintentionally say this. The same issue of the weekly, on page eight, carries an article by Mijo Gabric about the 1,000th anniversary of the Trebinje-Mrkanj bishopric entitled "Come To Hear History (!)" At this celebration, before the solemn mass, a letter from Pope John Paul II was read in which he, in addition to expressing pleasure at the fact that the millenium of the founding of the bishopric and the centenary of the parish church in Trebinje are being celebrated, writes, "The times in which we live, venerable brother and beloved sons, are no less difficult and dangerous for our religion than those in the past. This religion is a target of those who are spreading a materialistic teaching, because of which spiritual values are diluted and great damage is inflicted on young people."

Does not the message of Pope John Paul II resemble, like an egg another egg, the message of the Krk Bishop Zazinovic? However, nonetheless, the pope's message carries a greater specific weight, because it comes at the same time and from the sovereign of the Vatican with which our country maintains good diplomatic relations.

It is quite clear that the pope's message is contrary to the fundamental principles of the protocol between the SFRY and the Holy See signed as early as 1966. It is forgotten that with this document the Vatican primarily accepted the principles upon which the system of the legal position of the religious communities in the SFRY is based; it is forgotten that this document explicitly accepts the SFRY Constitution as the sole basis for regulating relations between the church and the Yugoslav State; it is forgotten that with this document the Vatican recognizes the sociopolitical system of the SFRY.

From the pope's message it cannot be concluded that it was sent to church dignatories and to a religious community that is operating within the fabric of a socialist country. On the contrary, it could sooner be said that this is a message that directs one toward nonrecognition of our social reality in which religion is no longer "a target of those who spread a materialistic teaching," but is rather a private affair of every citizen of this country.

## FRG-GDR RAPPROCHEMENT LINKED TO BLOC RELATIONS

### Right to Independent Policy

LD071757 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Bonn is making a stand in defense of the two German states' right to conduct an independent foreign policy, without accountability for this to the superpowers. Following two consecutive attacks on the FRG's policy, Moscow PRAVDA is accusing Washington, of quote, unquote, "playing an unworthy game" in connection with the Vienna talks on the demilitarization of space. Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] The FRG is contesting the stance of the Soviet Union that the position of the two German states is marked by their bloc membership and ensuing commitments. In the words of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the FRG minister of foreign affairs, the two German states have the right to conduct an independent foreign policy and the great powers cannot have a monopoly when detente is at issue. These words of Genscher constitute a reply to two consecutive attacks by Moscow PRAVDA on the policy of the FRG, which have also been seen as criticism of any inter-German rapprochement outside the bloc framework.

The GDR has successfully resisted the PRAVDA criticisms which related to the credit arrangement between the two Germanies and to Erich Honecker's planned visit to Bonn. By stressing its affiliation to the Eastern bloc, Berlin is attempting to convince its great ally that shifts in relations between the two Germanies can only benefit the relaxation of tension in Europe and between the two military blocs. For the present, the GDR is not even thinking of calling off Honecker's visit to the FRG, though rumors are nevertheless going around that this could happen if Moscow is persistent in trying to thwarting this visit.

It is, admittedly, not very likely that this could occur without friction, not only in relations between Berlin and Moscow but also much further afield because the polemic surrounding Honecker's visit to the FRG has already shown that in the so-called socialist community not everyone thinks the same about relations between East and West Europe. Bonn's conduct is also significant: It does not want to make Berlin's position difficult, though it is vigorously defending the right of the two Germanies to decide the range of their mutual rapprochement independently.

It has been noted, on the other hand, that there also exist different approaches to inter-German rapprochement even in the Soviet press. Perhaps this is accidental, but it could be a retreat from the standpoints which PRAVDA took after the Soviet press saw that its two articles had not achieved what was expected from them. Whatever the case, it will be interesting to see how the situation develops further because it is quite certain that there will be more talk about Honecker's planned visit to the FRG and inter-German relations.

In a respite from the polemic with Bonn over its overture to Berlin, PRAVDA has again attacked the United States, accusing the White House of playing an unworthy game in connection with the Vienna talks on the demilitarization of space. PRAVDA claims that the standpoints of the Soviet Union and the United States are essentially different. The whole problem is, according to Moscow's assessment, that the United States does not what to halt the realization of its (?technical) programs for which billions of dollars have already been allocated. PRAVDA's attack on the United States does not just concern relations between the two superpowers but, to an equal extent, relations between the two blocs, too. The aim is to demonstrate, through them, that nothing changes in the conduct of the West or, therefore, in the behavior of the U.S. allies. Even though it concerns a different subject, this article also reinforces those attacks which PRAVDA previously delivered against Bonn's policy. The message is clear: There can be no good relations between individual bloc countries as long as relations between the bloc leaders are as bad as they are now. In other words, this must also hold true for relations betwen the two German states.

## Helsinki Spirit Among Germans

AU071149 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4/5 Aug 84 p 13

[Vlado Teslic commentary in "Week in the World" column: "Helsinki Spirit Among Germans"]

[Excerpts] The Helsinki spirit -- coexistence, easing tension, overcoming divisions and, especially, of intensive cooperation among independent countries -- after wandering through Europe, and most frequently lost and covered in the snow of the American-Soviet freezing storm, appeared suddenly among the Germans. Can the Germans revive the Helsinki spirit and give new stimuli to the process of relaxation and cooperation in Europe and the world, as Genscher is announcing, wanting to gather all countries-signatories of the Final Document in Helsinki next year?

According to some reactions abroad to the rapprochement of the two Germanies, it is probably better to ask whether the great powers are not ready to block all possible ways toward security and cooperation on the principles of equality, noninterference, and respecting national interests in their desire to keep the entire Helsinki process in strictly bloc frameworks in the form of coexistence and detente of the blocs along with cementing all existing political and other divisions.

In connection with this, there is a question whether the German rapprochement is only the expression of the lasting value and topical nature of the spirit and document of Helsinki, or is also a special kind of rebellion against a considerably established and politically debatable thesis that the division of Germany is the key prerequisite for the bloc division in Europe, and the basis for peace, security, and cooperation on this continent.

After all, is Germany not the most explicit demonstration of the failure of the bloc concept of detente when detente has practically lost (meaning) and the race with armament and the policy of hegemonism that is inspiring it?

The essence of the dilemma that is being posed today can hardly be the "revanchism" of the Germans, irrespective of the fact that it has to be considered and the fact that there are other dangerous revanchism as well. One can hardly speak only about a German threat to the "arrangement of the postwar Europe," irrespective of the fact that there are such tendencies as well. The real threat is in the relations that have led to present confrontation and to contradictions that threaten to explode.

If we, 40 years after the war and the establishment of postwar Europe, are living in conditions of the least possible security and cooperation -- which goes beyond all bounds of reality and necessity -- the reasons why Helsinki was hailed 9 years ago as the correct alternative, the affirmation of new relations and principles of equality and independence, then there should be no valid reason for suspicion because of greater economic cooperation between the two Germanies and their resoluteness to show greater respect for their national interests.

Only bloc logic can see danger in the expansion of economic relations of two German states (which are difficult to conceive of without credits) or in their desire to reduce the consequences and dangers of the arms race. Why not leave the concern for the stability of the GDR to those who are responsible for that, why not give them the right to ask the question about American missiles in their close neighborhoods themselves and suggest ways to remove them.

The warnings issued by Moscow PRAVDA are obviously directed not only to the government of Chancellor Kohl, who has opened wide the door to American missiles, but to their own ally in Berlin as well. On the other hand, the reaction of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND which, unprecedentedly, carries not only the PRAVDA article but also completely opposite stands and insists on political dialogue and on the GDR's striving to make initiating a new war from German soil impossible once and for all, points to a significant evolution of relations within the bloc and to the strengthening of new awareness and national responsibility for the cause of peace.

## Differences in Style of Allies

AU071223 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 84 p 1

[TANJUG correspondent Branko Stosic report]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Aug -- The West unexpectedly has found a crack in the East bloc alliance. The sharp reaction by the leading Soviet daily, PRAVDA, directed against West German revanchism, has been interpreted in the West as Moscow's warning to East Berlin not to hurry in its rapprochement with Bonn and in thawing relations between the two German states.

The PRAVDA article has been interpreted as a sign of fear by the Soviet leadership that East Berlin ignored earlier quiet warnings and has gone too far on this road.

The question is only whether the warning regarding the "lasting truth" about the blocs is directed to the allies in East Berlin, as it is asserted in the West, or to Bonn and all of NATO.

If there are now any differences in the positions of East Berlin and Moscow, they certainly do not arise out of an "independence" of Erich Honecker's foreign policy. There is no basis for the supposition that this policy is out of harmony with the overall strategy and tactics of the Warsaw Pact, or that it has "no blessing" of the Soviet leadership.

Differences exist, however, above all in the style of the two allies, as an East German official recently stated, but "there is no more to it." This nuance is possible; of the two close allies, only one is dominant and absolute in all questions of mutual relations and foreign policy of the entire bloc. This is best confirmed by the nature of the missile response by the Warsaw Pact to NATO, and even more by the role played in this respect by the USSR and the role allotted to the GDR and the CSSR as the countries who were given the opportunity to agree to make their territories available for nuclear weapons.

The latest PRAVDA attack on Bonn policy and its revanchism toward East Berlin and the East in general, may also constitute a kind of criticism at the expense of its ally because it has not shown a sufficient measure of sensitivity in such a sensitive field. However, at this moment it better suits East Berlin not to aggravate its relations with Bonn more than strictly necessary, and it is significant for Moscow that it is precisely now that it is making it known to the other bloc that any "rapprochement" or "thaw" is subject to its prior check.

But it is a long way from perceiving this difference between the two positions which are not mutually exclusive, to the assessment that Moscow has been forced publicly, if indirectly, to intervene because of East Berlin's "own course." East Berlin, no less than Moscow, acknowledges and applies allied documents and mutual obligations within the Warsaw Pact, regardless of "the weather conditions" in military-political and economic relations between the East and the West and between the USSR and the United States.

Honecker assesses them personally as "tested by life" and "truly internationalist," stressing their key motive, "joint tasks in the field of defense."

MUBARAK, 'ABD AL-MAJID CONTINUE VISIT IN BRIONI

Meet With Counterparts

LD071415 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1335 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 7 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY President, and Husni Mubarak, president of the Republic of Egypt, today continued their official political talks in Brioni. In an open and friendly atmosphere, which characterizes relations between the two countries, the two presidents exchanged views on topical international questions, primarily the situation in the Middle East and other crisis spots.

Both sides noted with concern that the crisis in the Middle East is acquiring alarming proportions. They pointed to the need to overcome it, above all by solving the key problem of the Palestinian issue on the basis of the realization of this people's legitimate rights. The need was also stressed for preserving the unity of the PLO as an independent and self-reliant factor in the struggle for the realization of the historic goals of the Palestinian people. Presidents Djuranovic and Mubarak stressed the need for more active involvement of the nonaligned countries on the international scene, and for reaffirming the standpoints which these countries have adopted at their gatherings in the direction of seeking a solution to preserving peace in the world.

President Mubarak invited the president of the SFRY President to visit Egypt.

The two countries' ministers of foreign affairs, Raif Dizdarevic and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, also met in Brioni today. They devoted most of their attention to the activity of the nonaligned countries and their forthcoming gatherings, including the ministerial meetings in New York and next year in Luanda. The ministers assessed tha the international situation demands greater involvement by the nonaligned countries in solving the international problems, particularly regarding the Middle East crisis, the Iran-Iraq war, and southern Africa. They also spoke about international economic problems, and the need to overcome the present difficult economic situation which is affecting the developing countries most of all.

Today's Yugoslav-Egyptian talks in Brioni showed a significant degree of similarity of views on all the issues examined.

A final meeting between Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Eygptian President Husni Mubarak is envisaged for tomorrow.

Mubarak Makes Statement

NC071236 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 7 Aug (MENA) -- Following today's session of bilateral talks with the SFRY president, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak said: Brother President Djuranovic and I discussed in detail the Middle East issue in all its dimensions. He also said: We discussed the present status of the issue, both with regard to the Israeli and U.S. stands and with regard to the PLO's stand.

President Mubarak added: We discussed various details of the Middle East issue. We will resume our talks tomorrow on the remaining details. We will also discuss other issues.

### Talks Fruitful, Useful

NC071222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 7 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 7 Aug (MENA) -- Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has described his talks with Yugoslav foreign minister Raif Dizdarevic as fruitful and useful.

Following a 2-hour meeting, Dr 'Abd al-Majid explained that they had discussed some issues of mutual interest and a number of important international topics. He added that he invited the Yugoslav foreign minister to visit Cairo. The visit has been accepted and its date will be set later.

### Closing Meeting Held

LD080955 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 8 Aug 84

[Text] Brioni, 8 Aug (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY presidency, and Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt, held closing talks in Brioni today. Today's meeting between the two presidents, who toured the Brioni islands during the morning, proceeded without protocol formalities, and dealt with issues of bilateral cooperation and international relations.

The working part of the Egyptian president's visit to Yugoslavia ends today. He will remain in Brioni for a short vacation.

## SUKOVIC DISCUSSES THIRD WORLD DEBTS IN VENEZUELA

AU071916 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Aug 84 p 7

[Text] Caracas -- Dr Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, has concluded his official visit to Venezuela and left for Mexico where he will lead the Yugoslav delegation to the World Conference on Population.

During his stay in Venezuela, Sukovic had talks with the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of finance, the chairman of the Parliamentary Commission for Finance, the deputy chairman of the Parliamentary Commission for Finance, and the deputy president of the Central Bank of Venezuela.

The subject of talks were the debts of the developing countries and the conditions for repaying them. It was assessed that the conditions for repaying debts must be resolved through bilateral contacts between debtors and creditors, and that consultations of the developing countries are necessary, as well as their common activity aimed at creating the conditions under which it will be possible to repay the debts, along with simultaneously ensuring the development of the debtor countries and the growth of the standard of living in them.

It was noted with satisfaction that the governments of certain developed countries and certain prominent representatives of these countries are advocating that the creditors show a greater level of understanding for the situation in the developing countries and for finding just solutions, because this is also in the interest of the developed countries.